

system of the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

Also, petition of merchants, bank officers, and underwriters of New York City, protesting against the passage of House bill No. 9077, changing the site of the custom-house—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *March 30, 1898.*

Prayer by Rev. JOHN K. MCLEAN, D. D., of Oakland, Cal.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. QUAY, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The joint resolution (H. Res. 199) to postpone the opening of the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation, in the State of Utah, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. DAVIS presented a memorial of members of the fire department of Anoka, Minn., remonstrating against the passage of Senate bill No. 2736, to establish a division in the Treasury Department regulating insurance companies; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Jasper, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Jasper, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Jasper, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Balaton, Minn., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Balaton, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Balaton, Minn., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Balaton, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Balaton, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Balaton, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Seventh district, and of sundry citizens of Faribault, all in the State of Minnesota, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. BURROWS presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of White Pigeon, Mich., and a petition of the congregation of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, of Owosso, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting kinetoscope reproductions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and the interstate mail circulation of newspaper descriptions of the same; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Algonac and White Pigeon, and of the congregation of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, of Owosso, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Batavia, Grand Ledge, Chesaning, Algonac, and White Pigeon; of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Congregational Church of Grand Ledge, and of the Epworth League of Chesaning, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that ciga-

rettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, of Owosso, Mich., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of White Pigeon, Mich., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, of Owosso; of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of White Pigeon, Algonac, and Cadillac, and of Mrs. A. R. Hotchkiss and 354 other citizens of South Haven, all in the State of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of White Pigeon, Mich., and a petition of the congregation of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, of Owosso, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to substitute voluntary arbitration for railway strikes; which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of White Pigeon, Mich., and a petition of the congregation of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, of Owosso, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PENROSE presented a memorial of the representatives of the Religious Society of Friends for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, respecting the controversy between the United States and Spain; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of 43 citizens of Sheffield, of the congregation of the Baptist Church of Eaglesmere, of the congregation of the Baptist Church of Hawley, and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Parkesburg, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol and all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented petitions of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Parkesburg and Bangor; of the congregations of the Baptist Church of Eaglesmere, the Baptist Church of Hawley, and the Methodist Episcopal Church of Freeport, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Freeport, the Baptist Church of Eaglesmere, the Baptist Church of Hawley, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Parkesburg, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SMITH presented petitions of sundry citizens of Asbury Park, Moorestown, and Newark; of Division No. 307, Order of Railroad Conductors, of Elizabeth; of Adventure Division, No. 312, of Weehawken, and of members of St. Mary's Abbey, of Newark, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Boonton, Chatham, Newark, and Paterson, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Arlington, Cranford, Jersey City, Little Falls, Vineland, Westville, Friesburg, Longbranch, Lambertville, Butler, and Westfield; of the Christian Endeavor Society of Chatham; of the congregations of the Calvary Baptist Church, of East Orange; the Stanley Congregational Church, of Chatham; the De Groot Methodist Episcopal Church, of Newark; the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of Plainfield; the First Presbyterian Church of Stanhope; the Presbyterian Church of Atlantic Highlands; the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lambertville; the Baptist Church of Lambertville; the Baptist Church of Avon, and the First Presbyterian Church of Lambertville, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become

subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Longbranch, Friesburg, and Westfield; of the congregations of the Baptist Church of Avon and the First Baptist Church of Westfield; of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Arlington, Cranford, Jersey City, Little Falls, Westville, and Union; of the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Madison, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Boundbrook, and the Stanley Congregational Church, of Chatham; of the Christian Endeavor Society of Chatham; of the congregation of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of Paterson; of the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the First Presbyterian Church, of Stanhope; of the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Congregational Church, of Succasunna, and of sundry citizens of Passaic, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Arlington, Bloomfield, Cranford, Jersey City, Little Falls, Madison, and Westville; of the congregations of the Park Methodist Episcopal Church, of Bloomfield, the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, the First Baptist Church of Bloomfield, the Presbyterian Church of Bound Brook, the Stanley Congregational Church, of Chatham, the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of Paterson, the First Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church of Stanhope, and the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Congregational Church of Succasunna, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Union County; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Elizabeth; of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Independent Order of Good Templars of Mont Clair; of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Friesburg, Roadstown, Long Branch, Westfield, and Lambertville; of Chapter No. 1, of the Epworth League, of Plainfield; of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Baptist Church of Plainfield; of the Christian Endeavor Society of Chatham; of the congregations of the Baptist Church of Aron, the First Baptist Church of Lambertville, the Methodist Church of Lambertville, and the First Presbyterian Church of Lambertville, and of Central Council, No. 131, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Westfield; of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Arlington, Bloomfield, Cranford, Jersey City, Little Falls, Madison, Vineland, and Westville; of the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Andover; the Park Methodist Episcopal Church, of Bloomfield; the First Baptist Church of Bloomfield; the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield; the First Presbyterian Church of Boonton; the Presbyterian Church of Boundbrook; the Methodist Episcopal Church of Chatham; the Calvary Methodist Church, of East Orange; the De Groot Methodist Episcopal Church, of Newark; the Union Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Newark; the First Presbyterian Church of Plainfield; the Seventh-Day Baptist Church of Plainfield; the Congregational Church of Plainfield; the Methodist Episcopal Church of Plainfield; the Hope Chapel, of Plainfield; the Park Avenue Church, of Plainfield; the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, of Plainfield; the Bethel Chapel, of Plainfield; the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of Paterson; the First Presbyterian Church of Stanhope; the Methodist Episcopal Church of Succasunna, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Madison, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of Merrimac Lodge, No. 263, of Nashua, N. H., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Greenville, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Greenville, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Greenville, N. H., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Swiftwater, N. H., praying for

the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented a memorial of Local Union No. 10, National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, of Indianapolis, Ind., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of F. E. Dupell Lodge, No. 231, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, of Terre Haute, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to substitute voluntary arbitration for railway strikes; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of Hoosier Lodge, No. 261, of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Friendswood, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the congregations of the Second Baptist Church and the First Congregational Church, the Civic League, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, all of Houlton, in the State of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation to raise the age of consent for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Congregational Church of Richmond, Me., and a petition of the congregations of the Second Baptist Church and the First Congregational Church, the Civic League, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, of Houlton, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Free Will Baptist Church, of Springvale, Me., and a petition of the congregations of the Second Baptist Church and the First Congregational Church, the Civic League, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Houlton, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Congregational Church of Richmond, Me., and a petition of the congregations of the Second Baptist Church and the First Congregational Church, the Civic League, the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Houlton, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. GRAY presented a petition of the congregation of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, of Wilmington, Del., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HALE presented a petition of B. H. Beale Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bangor, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to prevent the desecration of the national flag; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the memorial of Rev. H. B. Nutter and 19 other citizens of Dexter, Me., and the memorial of Melvin N. Folsom and 20 other citizens of Oldtown, Me., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill or any similar measure; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Kingfield and Island Falls; of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society of Friendship, and of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society of Union, all in the State of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Kingfield and Island Falls, of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Friendship, and of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Union, all in the State of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Kingfield and Island Falls, of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Friendship, and of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Union, all in the State

of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Kingfield and Island Falls, of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Friendship, and of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Union, all in the State of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of sundry citizens of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Grant City, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Grant City, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Grant City, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of the State board of health of Illinois, praying for the passage of the so-called Spooner bill regulating national quarantine; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Baptist Church of Rockton, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the Board of Trade of Asheville, N. C.; of the Interstate Merchants' Association, of St. Louis, Mo.; of the Merchants' Association of Boston, Mass.; of W. M. McKinnie and 122 other citizens of Fort Wayne, Ind.; of members of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of New Jersey; of members of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of Delaware, and of the Paint and Oil Club of New England, praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of the mayor, city council, and members of the fire department of Mount Pulaski; of Charles W. Dill and 31 other citizens of Clinton; of L. M. Koentz and 33 other citizens of Trenton; of H. L. Teller and 18 other citizens of Wenonah, and of J. R. Schulte, chief of the fire department, and 20 other citizens of Vandalia, all in the State of Illinois, remonstrating against the passage of Senate bill No. 2736, to establish a division in the Treasury Department for the regulation of insurance companies; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Dixon and Capron; of the congregations of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rockton, the Congregational Church of Galesburg, the Central Church of Galesburg, the Knox Street Congregational Church of Galesburg, the Presbyterian Church of Manteno, the Baptist Church of Galesburg, the Methodist Episcopal Church of North Harvey, the Christian Endeavor Society of Capron; the Men's League of Chicago, and the Epworth League of North Harvey, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Dixon, Rock Island, and Capron; of the congregations of the Presbyterian Church of Rock Island, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Rockton, the Congregational Church of Galesburg, the East Main Street Congregational Church of Galesburg, the Central Congregational Church of Galesburg, the Presbyterian Church of Manteno, the Christian Church of Rock Island, the Methodist Episcopal Church of North Harvey, the Baptist Church of Galesburg, the Presbyterian Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Galesburg, and the Epworth League of North Harvey, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temper-

ance unions of Dixon and Capron; of the congregations of the Congregational Church of Galesburg, the East Main Street Congregational Church of Galesburg, the Central Congregational Church of Galesburg, the Presbyterian Church of Manteno, the Christian Church of Rock Island, the First Baptist Church of Galesburg, the Baptist Church of Rockton; the Epworth League of Capron, and the Men's League of Chicago, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the National Lumber Dealers' Association of New York, praying for the enactment of a general bankruptcy law; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. KYLE presented a petition of Huron Division, No. 121, Order of Railway Conductors, of Huron, S. Dak., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of the Congregational Church, the Christian Endeavor Society, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, all of Erwin, in the State of South Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of the Congregational Church, the Christian Endeavor Society, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, all of Erwin, in the State of South Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of the Congregational Church, the Christian Endeavor Society, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, all of Erwin, in the State of South Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and the interstate transportation of materials of the same; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. TILLMAN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Lexington, S. C., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SEWELL presented a concurrent resolution of the legislature of the State of New Jersey, favoring the national recognition of the services of William A. Newell in originating and establishing a life-saving system adopted by our Government; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the representatives of the Religious Society of Friends of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, respecting the controversy between the United States and Spain; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of New Brunswick, N. J., and a petition of the congregation of the Mount Olive Methodist Episcopal Church, of Camden, N. J., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Vineland, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Landis Township Teachers Association, of Vineland, N. J., and a petition of the congregation of the Second Baptist Church of Asbury Park, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented petitions of the Landis Township Teachers' Association, of Vineland; of the congregation of the Second Baptist Church of Asbury Park, and of the congregation of the Baptist Church of Atlantic Highlands, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Landis Township Teachers' Association, of Vineland; of the congregation of the Second Baptist Church of Asbury Park, and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Vineland, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ANNEXATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. FRYE. Mr. President, I have here an argument of the late Judge John D. Caton, one of the most prominent jurists of Illinois, now dead, written to the late Secretary of State, Mr. Gresham, in relation to the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands

to the United States. It is a very valuable paper, found amongst the papers of the deceased judge. I move that it be printed as a document.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3111) granting a pension to Cornelia M. Mason, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. McENERY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 763) for the relief of Augustus G. Kellogg, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. STEWART. I am directed by the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2219) for the relief of the administrators of Isaac P. Tice, deceased, and others, to report it without amendment, and to submit a report thereon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. STEWART. I move that the bill (S. 466) for the relief of the administrators of Isaac P. Tice, deceased, and others, being Order of Business 153 on the Calendar, be indefinitely postponed, and that the House bill just reported by me be given the place of the Senate bill on the Calendar.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. LINDSAY, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1472) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Bettie Hord Brown, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1000) for the relief of Stephen Duncan Marshall and George M. Miller, executors of the will of Levin R. Marshall, deceased, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HANNA, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 140) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Law, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CARTER, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 28th instant relative to the use of pneumatic tubes in the mail service, intended to be proposed to the Post-Office appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. I am directed by the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8428) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes, to report it with various amendments. I also submit a report to accompany the bill.

I give notice at this time that I shall be glad to call up the bill to-morrow morning in the Senate for consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. DAVIS. I am directed by the Committee on Foreign Relations to request that that committee have leave to sit from day to day during the sessions of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Minnesota make a motion to that effect?

Mr. DAVIS. I do.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate has heard the motion of the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. ALLEN. What is the motion?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That the Committee on Foreign Relations have leave to sit from day to day during the sessions of the Senate. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

CONSULAR CORRESPONDENCE ON AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Mr. FRYE. I report a resolution from the Committee on Foreign Relations. It may be allowed to lie on the table until to-morrow morning, when I shall ask for its consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, That the President be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate all of the consular correspondence relating to the conduct of the war in the Island of Cuba, the condition of the people, and other matters relating thereto.

Mr. FRYE. Let the resolution lie on the table, and I shall ask for its consideration to-morrow morning.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table.

ERECTION OF TEMPORARY FORTIFICATIONS IN STATES.

Mr. HAWLEY. I am directed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 129) relative to suspension of part of section 355 of Revised Statutes, relative to erection of forts, fortifications, etc., to report it without amendment, and to ask for the immediate consideration of the same.

I beg leave to submit a word of explanation. This is the joint resolution introduced on Monday by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] relating to a suspension of certain provisions of the statute which make it impossible to proceed with certain fortifications because the consent of the legislature is required before the purchase of land from a private citizen takes effect. The joint resolution proposes, in short, to make the lease or anything else of the land sufficient to waive the approval of the legislature and the examination of the title by the Attorney-General. There are several places on the coast where not only no one objects to the erection of such fortifications, but, indeed, they are ardently desired, and by none more than by the people of the States, of course, but this technicality stands in the way. The committee sees no objection to waiving it in these cases. I ask that the joint resolution may be read and considered.

Mr. PASCO. I hope it will be read for information before consent is asked.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read for information, subject to objection.

The Secretary read the joint resolution.

Mr. PASCO. I ask that the joint resolution may go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made to the present consideration of the joint resolution.

Mr. HAWLEY. I wish the Senator could be content to make his argument now. This is one of those questions that ought not to go over if it be possible to pass the bill.

Mr. PASCO. A single day's delay will make but little difference, and I prefer that it shall go over, so that I may look at it before it is considered.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 4294) granting a pension to John Stauffer; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4295) to correct the naval record of Charles Ferkler; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 4296) to provide for the organization of a regiment of mounted rangers in the interest of the public safety; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WELLINGTON introduced a bill (S. 4297) for the relief of Mary K. Lewis, administratrix of Joseph C. Lewis, deceased, late of the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (S. 4298) granting an increase of pension to Edward R. Young; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WARREN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 136) authorizing the Secretary of War to exchange a battery and equipments with the governor of the State of Wyoming; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. FAIRBANKS submitted an amendment relative to the claim of John Brady, intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WELLINGTON submitted an amendment relative to the claim of Charles Stewart, intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MASON submitted an amendment relative to experimental tests of an underground electric conveyer for the distribution of mail matter, intended to be proposed by him to the Post-Office appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FORAKER submitted an amendment relative to the purchase by the Secretary of the Interior from Albert Douglas, administrator of the estate of Samuel Kendrick, deceased, certain original records, etc., pertaining to lands and locations within the Virginia military districts of Kentucky and Ohio; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEWART submitted an amendment relative to the purchase from the Union Benevolent Association of the District of

Columbia of a tract of land on the southern side of the Zoological Park, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

On motion of Mr. GALLINGER, it was

Ordered, That all the papers relating to S. 2525, granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Rand, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from the files of the Senate and sent to the custody of Senator PROCTOR, there being no adverse report thereon.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES ON THE LATE SENATOR GEORGE.

Mr. WALTHALL. I desire to give notice that on Thursday of next week, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I shall ask the Senate to lay aside its ordinary business to afford an opportunity to pay tribute to the memory of my late colleague, Senator GEORGE.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. President, on the 10th of March last, by direction of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, I addressed a communication, officially, on behalf of the committee, to the Secretary of the Treasury, asking him for his views on the general subject of postal savings banks. The committee had received a lengthy, courteous, and enlightening answer from the Postmaster-General, and it was deemed of the utmost importance that we should ascertain from the Secretary of the Treasury his views respecting the general character of bills establishing post-office savings banks, which had been asked for by several millions of the people of the United States. We desired his views as to the character of investments, the proper procedure, the question of agencies, and other important matters connected with the subject.

After waiting some time the committee received, through me as chairman, a reply from the Secretary of the Treasury. I have to report to the Senate that the answer from the Secretary of the Treasury was of such a character that I have been unanimously directed by the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to respectfully return the communication to the Secretary of the Treasury with the statement that the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads must decline to receive it, as it is not a response to the letter of the committee.

Mr. President, the letter was published in the press of the country, given out through the Treasury Department, before the answer was received by us, before it was laid upon my desk, and therefore, inasmuch as there has been already publicity given to this subject, I shall ask to publish as a Senate document the letter of the committee to the Secretary of the Treasury, the reply of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the letter which I have this day, by unanimous instruction of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The whole circumstances, Mr. President, are remarkable. I do not care at this time to go beyond the instructions which my committee have given me. I do not intend to enter upon the personal consideration of this question, but I have only to say to the Senate that an inspection of these documents will satisfy the Senate that officially, at least, the communication of the Secretary of the Treasury is flippant and impertinent, and that it has no place upon the records of the important committees of this body.

I beg to send the letters to the desk, and ask that they be printed in the RECORD and as a Senate document.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Colorado? The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

The letters referred to are as follows:

MARCH 10, 1898.

DEAR SIR: I beg to inclose herewith copies of bills which have been referred to this committee upon the subject of postal savings banks. The committee will appreciate it if you will, at your earliest convenience, give them your ideas respecting the bills and any suggestions which you may have to make upon the general subject of postal savings banks.

Respectfully,

E. O. WOLCOTT, Chairman.

HON. LYMAN J. GAGE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 23, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 10th instant, inclosing copies of bills upon the subject of postal savings banks, and suggesting that I give you my ideas respecting the bills, and any suggestions which I may have to make upon the general subject of postal savings banks. The subject is a most important one, involving very grave considerations as to the proper functions of government, its ability to manage, through existing agencies or others that might be created, a great fiduciary trust of the kind contemplated.

On the other hand can be urged the interests of the great body of people whose welfare might be deeply promoted through a postal savings bank system, if such a system should be inaugurated. It is not my purpose to enter into a debate on either side of the question. It has no doubt had a full pres-

entation from both sides in your committee, and if the bill is reported to Congress it will there receive exhaustive consideration.

In view of the fact that such a measure is recommended by the Postmaster-General I have had naturally a sense of delicacy in traversing ground which he has already covered or criticising measures which he has officially recommended.

Learning, however, of your action in submitting these proposed measures to my consideration he has urged me to speak with frankness in response to your communication.

In looking over the various bills as carefully as I could under many interruptions from other official duties, it appears to me that if any bill were to be recommended, bill 2369, with such amendments as have been proposed by the Postmaster-General himself, is fairly adequate to meet the purposes it is sought to cover. The only suggestion I have to make in the way of amendment would be to strike out the first seven lines in section 14, on page 9 of S. 2369.

In offering some general reflections upon the subject, which I avail myself of your liberty to do, the suggestions I make are to be construed as relating to the proper time for authorizing the creation of a postal savings system, and not as any opposition to the proposition itself. Whatever may be the determination of the merits of the question, action looking to establishment of the system should be delayed until certain contemporaneous or previous questions shall be settled.

The first of these in importance is the money standard which is to measure in the future the value of the fund to the depositors. In undertaking a great fiduciary trust like the one proposed a great and powerful nation will enter into contract relations with many thousands of the most humble units composing, in part, the national life. The whole proposition rests upon the theory that these persons would find in the arrangement proposed a guardian whose justice and fidelity could not be questioned, and thus their savings, the fruits of self-denial and industry, be kept effective for their future needs.

In dealing with the young, the unskilled, the dependent, the strong and powerful entering into contract relations with such are under the highest obligations to make the contract so plain that the simplest can understand it, and yet I discover nowhere in any of these bills any agreement or pledge as to the form of money in which depositors are to be paid. This would not be a necessity if, in the body of the general laws, or through long and settled usage, having substantially the force of law, this question was universally understood; but, manifestly, this is not the present situation.

If one of the humble parties to the proposed contract should ask the postmaster agent to whom he should hand his accumulated earnings, now as good as gold: "Will my money, when I draw it out, be in gold or in its fair equivalent?" what answer will you authorize your agent to make? At present he can make no specific answer. He can point to the current fact that the Government is now paying gold or its equivalent. He can point out clauses in certain acts of Congress which declare the policy of the Government to be the maintenance of a parity between silver and gold.

In short, he can show that if these acts remain unrepealed, and if the discretionary power accorded to the President and Secretary of the Treasury under the laws is exercised in one direction, they will be paid in as good money as they part with. But if, on the contrary, this discretionary power be exercised in a contrary direction, they may be paid in a money of a much lower commercial value.

I respectfully submit that such ambiguity, attended with unforeseen contingencies in government administration, does not form a safe or proper basis for the contract relation contemplated. When this element of uncertainty shall be removed, when the standard of payment can be clearly defined and permanently settled—whether that standard be gold or silver—then the savings of the humble classes may be, with their consent, taken over by the Government on terms clearly and plainly stated. In my opinion it can not, with proper regard to national dignity and a due regard to the trustful public, be done before.

Second. It is best to avoid, if possible, the imposition upon officers of the Government, whose tenure of office is brief, duties so delicate as the investment of large sums of money in either municipal, corporate, or landed securities. If the accumulated deposits which would no doubt result from the enactment of the law in question could be invested in United States bonds, the matter would be much simplified. At the present time, however, the outstanding public debt is not under our control, and no public necessity now appears for increasing that debt.

Third. A postal savings-bank system, if adopted, ought to be concurrent with, or closely follow after, a general reform in our banking and currency system. The two ideas should have wise reference to each other. A banking and currency bill has been prepared by a subcommittee of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives.

Without here offering any argument for or against that bill, I note the fact that under it the way could be easily opened to bring under the control of the public Treasury for payment and cancellation a large amount of the United States bonds now held by the national banks, and thus a means provided for at least a partial absorption of the postal savings fund.

I note further that in five years after January next one hundred millions of outstanding bonds will mature and become payable, and that three years afterwards some six hundred millions more will also thus mature. With our banking and currency system established on more scientific foundations; with our money standard taken out of the field of political debate, with its accompanying uncertainties; with a postal-savings act set in operation in timely reference to controlling the fund so as to retire a part or all of the present public debt, the experiment of postal savings banks could be inaugurated under conditions favorable to the best results for all concerned.

Believing, as I do, that the general proposition is strongly supported by public opinion which will meet with final recognition in Congress, I yet believe it to be for the interest of the measure that it be held in abeyance until a more seasonable period for its inauguration.

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

HON. E. O. WOLCOTT,
Chairman Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads,
United States Senate.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON POST-OFFICES AND POST-ROADS,
Washington, D. C., March 30, 1898.

SIR: Your communication of the 23d instant, addressed to me as chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, was duly received.

At a meeting of the committee held this morning, at which there was a full attendance, the committee unanimously directed me to return the communication to you and to say that it must decline to receive the letter, and that the committee deems it to be not responsive to my letter, as chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to you of March 10, 1898, to which it purports to be an answer.

The attention of the committee was also called to the fact that your letter

was communicated to the public press and published before it had been received by the committee.

Respectfully,

Hon. LYMAN J. GAGE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

EDWD. O. WOLCOTT,
Chairman

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 3720) authorizing cities and towns in the Indian Territory to secure, by condemnation or otherwise, lands necessary for public improvements. The bill will take but a moment, I think. It has the unanimous support of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA.

Mr. FRYE. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] introduced yesterday a joint resolution, which is Order of Business 8 on the table. I ask the Senator whether he has any objection to referring the joint resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as the committee is now considering the subject-matter?

Mr. ALLEN. I have no objection to the joint resolution going to the Committee on Foreign Relations, hoping and expecting that prompt action will be taken on the part of that committee.

The joint resolution (S. R. 132) recognizing the political independence of the Republic of Cuba, and for other purposes, was read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

RED RIVER BRIDGE AT SHREVEPORT, LA.

Mr. CAFFERY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6906) to authorize the Shreveport Bridge and Terminal Company to construct and maintain a bridge across Red River, in the State of Louisiana, at or near Shreveport.

Mr. HALE. After the disposition of this bill I shall ask unanimous consent that the Calendar be proceeded with in order, under the five-minute rule, for unobjected cases. That will give everyone the opportunity of having bills considered as they come up in order. I shall not interfere now. I shall not object to this bill; but after it is disposed of I shall ask the Chair to recognize me.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill indicated by the Senator from Louisiana?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA.

Mr. CARTER rose.

Mr. HALE. If the Senator from Montana can get up his Alaska bill, which is partly finished, I shall not urge my proposition for the Calendar. I hope he will ask unanimous consent to go on with that bill.

Mr. CARTER. In view of the kind suggestion of the Senator from Maine, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 3729) making further provision for a civil government for Alaska. The consideration of the bill has been completed except as to one pending amendment, which can, I think, be promptly disposed of.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill.

Mr. CARTER. The pending question is on the amendment submitted by the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS], which proposes to provide a license system for the District of Alaska. If there be no suggestions or debate on the subject, the question may be now put.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I ask the Senator from Montana if he does not understand that the pending question is upon a substitute which I offered for a part of the amendment proposed by the Senator from California?

Mr. CARTER. I stand corrected by the Senator from North Dakota. The question before the Senate is on the substitute presented by the Senator from North Dakota for a certain portion of the amendment submitted by the Senator from California.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS] submitted an amendment, and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] submitted an amendment to that amendment, or a substitute for a portion of it. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota to the amendment of the Senator from California.

Mr. HAWLEY. I wish the exact character of the amendments might be stated. We have them not on our desks.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I was about to state the character of the amendments, if the Chair will permit me.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota will proceed.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. The amendment of the Senator from California provides for a license upon nearly all classes of business in the District of Alaska. It provides for a license on abstract offices, banks, brokers, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, breweries, etc., including all mercantile and professional pursuits. The particular part of the amendment of the Senator from California to which I object is that portion which provides for a license upon the privilege of selling liquor in the District of Alaska.

I have offered an amendment to that portion of the amendment proposed by the Senator from California which prohibits the sale, manufacture, or other dispensing of liquor to the inhabitants or residents and citizens of Alaska. I believe it is the duty of Congress at this time to take charge of this question. I believe that the people in Alaska should be protected against themselves. A high-license law is simply a certificate of partnership between the Government and the saloon keepers. I do not believe that the people of this country desire that the Government of the United States shall engage in such an enterprise.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, while the amendment proposed by the Senator from California was not formally passed upon by the committee, the committee has no objection to urge against its adoption. Indeed, I believe the sense of the committee, if the committee had been convened and its judgment ascertained, would have favored the amendment.

The sale, manufacture, and introduction of intoxicating liquors into the District of Alaska was prohibited many years ago, and it is the concurrent testimony of all persons familiar with the facts, by experience or observation, that the liquor traffic is now and has been continuously carried on there in open defiance of the law. It is true that now and then a small consignment of alcohol or whisky or some decoction of an intoxicating nature is confiscated by the collectors or deputy collectors of customs within the District of Alaska, or at the ports from whence the shipments are made, but it is nevertheless a notorious fact that in the city of Juneau, a city in Alaska which is reached by all the boats plying in the waters between Seattle, Victoria, and the Lynn Canal, there are over forty saloons in actual operation doing business to-day.

A strange fact is presented in connection with the attitude of the Government. While one section of the public law prohibits the introduction of intoxicants into that District or the sale thereof to any person or persons, ever since the first saloon was opened in the District of Alaska the internal-revenue tax has been steadily collected by the Government; and while the traffic is unlawful according to one section of the statute, the man engaged in the traffic has in his place of business prominently displayed in each and every instance the license of the Internal-Revenue Department or the receipt indicating that the Internal-Revenue Department had collected the tax.

The question for consideration here is not of a sentimental character, but of a practical character. Over twenty years of experience has demonstrated the total inability of the Government to enforce a prohibitory law in that District. The nature of the climate, the character of the enterprises being prosecuted there, seem to prohibit in that particular section of our public domain a fair trial of the prohibition scheme. It is alleged by many that alcoholic stimulants are an absolute necessity in the cold region known as the Yukon country, and that alcohol is the only liquid that will not freeze solid there, even in the houses, in the winter.

Since the sale of intoxicating liquor will probably lead to many of the acts of violence and disorder which the officers of the law will be called upon to contend with, it seems all in all more appropriate that we should regulate by law that which we can not prevent by law, and inasmuch as the saloon and its environments may be responsible for much of the disorder we shall be called upon to suppress, it is but the part of wisdom that we should make that class of institutions pay a portion of the expense of control.

It is true that the aborigines, the Indians of that country, are scattered about from the coast to the Frozen Ocean and that the miners going into the country will necessarily commingle with these nomadic bands of Indians. If, by order of court first had and obtained, the name of the individual authorized to sell the intoxicating liquors becomes a matter of record, I assume as a fact that the persons paying the license will have a certain feeling of responsibility to the officers of the law and they will have a powerful incentive to aid in detecting those who are engaged in the traffic in an illegal or illicit manner.

Through this amendment the laws prohibiting the sale or the giving away of intoxicating liquors to Indians are made specially applicable to the District of Alaska; and we think that the laws can be better enforced in that behalf if the names of the persons engaged in the liquor traffic become known to the officers of the law.

I am inclined to the opinion that from this license source alone the Government will collect under the proposed amendment an

amount of revenue entirely adequate to discharge all the expenses and obligations of the Government the bill contemplates for the District. I think the amendment should be adopted.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President, when this subject-matter was under discussion a few days since I took occasion to say that I offered this amendment in the interest of temperance, in the interest of good morals, in the interest of good citizenship and good government. For thirty years the United States has had control over the Territory and District of Alaska. For thirty years there has been a law on our statute books that prohibits the importation of any spirituous liquors into the Territory of Alaska except for medicinal purposes. For thirty years this law has been wantonly violated, and to-day there is not a town, a mining camp, or a shipping port in the District of Alaska where the saloons are not run in full blast to such an extent as would put to shame some of the mining counties of Arizona and New Mexico.

The testimony of every governor who has been appointed in Alaska, of every collector of customs, of every United States marshal, and other Government official—and their testimony has been corroborated by the missionaries in that Territory, by merchants, by shipowners, and others—is that the only way to make Alaska a temperance Territory in reality—to-day theoretically it is so, but practically, as I have stated, the saloons are everywhere—is to control the saloons, and the only way to control the sale of liquor in that or any other place is by a high license, for everyone who purchases a license to vend liquors will then become an officer of the law to see that others who do not pay for this privilege shall not violate the law.

I have before me, and shall ask to have read, the report of the last governor, Governor Sheakley, made in 1896, upon this subject-matter, and also the report of the special inspector of salmon, who was directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to specially examine into this question and to give the Government the result of his observations and his conclusions as to the remedy.

I have before me, upon my desk, a letter from the present governor of Alaska, Governor Brady, who was a missionary for fifteen years in Alaska, and who states that the only way to control the illicit traffic in liquor is by high license and a proper restriction upon its sale.

The result is now that our Government is offering a premium for smuggling liquor into the Territory. On every ship that leaves from any port of the United States, in Washington, Oregon, or California, the coal passers, the firemen, the sailors, and the passengers are endeavoring to conceal spirituous liquors in some part of the cargo or in some of the secret recesses of the vessel. The consequence is that the owners are on the qui vive, constantly watching, for the ship is liable, if the offense is committed with their sanction or permission, to confiscation or to a large fine. So spirituous liquor is constantly being smuggled into Alaska.

An instance came under my observation a few months since where a vessel was wrecked between San Francisco and Port Townsend. She was recovered later, and in her cargo were some 75 or 100 barrels of sugar, and in each of 55 of those barrels there was a keg of whisky covered by sugar. The sugar had melted, but the whisky was there, and would have been smuggled into Alaska had the ship not been wrecked.

Further than that, however, the Canadian and British Columbia merchants are constantly shipping liquor into that Territory—not to the supports of entry, but to some of the many hundreds of islands bordering on the shores of Alaska, where it is cached, as the Canadian French term is for burying articles in the sand or in the earth. Then the boats from the ships go to these islands and carry the liquor into the market, where it is sold and vended out to the people who want to satiate their tastes for such drinks without any control. Minors, boys, and Indians are permitted to indulge in intoxicating liquors there because it is absolutely impossible to control the traffic.

As I said a few days since while discussing this question, Assistant Secretary Hamlin, when he visited Juneau, found twenty-eight saloons in full blast. He gave instructions to close them. The collector of customs said, "That is impossible, unless you send a corps of marines on shore to guard and protect the citizens, for people will break into the saloons." The consequence was that this high official of our Government came away, leaving those saloons engaged in this illicit traffic.

The argument made by my friend from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] that this Government is a party to the sale may be true; but if it is true in Alaska, that is not the place to commence the remedy. The Government to-day is granting an internal-revenue license to people engaged in selling liquor in Alaska, and that is one of the reasons why no jury has yet been found to convict those who violate the law. The liquor dealers say, "The Government has given us a license to sell intoxicating liquors, and therefore we claim that we have a right to sell under that license." There are breweries running in Juneau. The brewers buy their internal-revenue stamps and place them upon the kegs of beer which have been brewed from corn and barley and rye. Molasses is even sent

up there and distilled into New England rum, and no internal-revenue tax is paid upon it. Our Canadian friends pay no internal-revenue tax, but they send liquor to those islands, where it is smuggled in without the knowledge of our Government officials.

My friend may say, "But you can control those ports." There are, however, 18,000 miles of coast line in Alaska; there are 580,000 square miles in that Territory; and following the meanderings of the coast line, its sinuosities up through the fiords and around the bays, I believe the coast line will amount to nearly 25,000 miles, or more than the circumference of this whole globe. It is impossible, therefore, to prevent smuggling when the Government offers a premium for smuggling, as it does in this case, because, while the Government theoretically prohibits the importation of liquors into the Territory, it sells to A, B, and C licenses to vend the liquor after it gets there.

If the Government wants to commence reform such as my friend from North Dakota advocates, here is the place to commence, in this capital city, in this District, nearly 10 miles square. The Government not only sells in this District an internal-revenue license, but it takes half of the city license which the saloon men pay for vending their wares. Here is the place for my friend to commence his reform. If my friend means what he says, if he wants this to be a prohibition city, let us commence at the national capital and bring the whole arm of the Government here in making it in fact what he wants to make it in theory.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator permit me?

Mr. PERKINS. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. What does the Senator mean by saying that the Government takes half of the saloon license in the city of Washington?

Mr. PERKINS. I mean to say that in every appropriation made for the government of this city the Government of the United States pays one-half of the expense, and it is therefore to be assumed that it participates in one-half of the revenues.

Mr. GALLINGER. On that point the Senator is certainly mistaken. His first statement, that the Government of the United States pays one-half of the expenses of this District, is true, but that the Government takes one-half of the proceeds from saloon licenses for its own use I think can not be substantiated.

Mr. PERKINS. Does it not go for the support of the District when it is received?

Mr. GALLINGER. That is very true, but that is a matter with which the District itself has to do. The District grants the licenses and uses the proceeds of them to pay one-half of its contribution.

Mr. PERKINS. I claim that it is part of the revenue of this District.

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes; but not of the Government.

Mr. PERKINS. As much so as the appropriations we make in the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

But my friend from New Hampshire will not deny that every saloon keeper in this city has posted under cover, under glass, as the law requires him to have, a license for the sale of liquor. I do not propose to be placed in the position of advocating intemperance. I believe in temperance. I believe men should be temperate in their habits, in their food, in their drink, in their language, and I believe the way to make people temperate in Alaska is to control that traffic, which we have not done in the past thirty years.

I ask at this point that the Secretary may read the extract which I have marked from the report of Governor Sheakley, of Alaska, bearing upon this subject-matter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the extract referred to by the Senator from California.

The Secretary read as follows:

The collector of customs and his deputies and assistants do all they can to prevent this illegal traffic, as is evidenced by the amount of liquor which has been seized during the past year. But his force is wholly inadequate to cover the ground and he is practically without transportation facilities. Once landed, the liquor is hidden in some secure place, to be taken therefrom and disposed of to the retailer as necessity requires. And the retailer also has his private hiding place, and seldom has more than a bottle or so of liquor in his saloon at one time, so if he is raided his loss amounts to practically nothing.

For many years the grand juries here refused to indict saloon keepers or even to allow evidence to be presented of violations of the prohibitory law. This, however, only applied to sales to white men. The grand juries of Alaska have never failed to indict nor petit juries to convict anyone proven guilty of selling whisky to Indians or of selling intoxicating liquor without first having paid the United States internal-revenue tax.

The people of this District take the stand that Congress in passing this prohibitory law had in mind the Indians, understood their condition, and knew that it was necessary for their well-being to keep liquor from them; that when it was passed the white population in Alaska was small and not taken into consideration; that since its passage the white population has largely increased and new conditions arisen, and that in vigorously enforcing the liquor law in regard to the Indians and practically ignoring it in regard to the whites, they are carrying out the spirit of the law and fulfilling the intent of its makers. The civil officials, however, must take the law as they find it, and have strenuously endeavored to enforce it. Their efforts have been practically fruitless, as is shown in previous reports.

At the last November term of our district court, the grand jury indicted all the saloon keepers in the District. They thought it better to plead guilty

than to employ attorneys and fight the indictments in court. They plead guilty and each of them was fined \$50.

At the last March term of the district court, the grand jury again brought in indictments against all the saloon keepers in the District. Thereupon one of their number entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$500 upon him. The rest immediately combined together, employed many of the attorneys in the District, and prepared to fight the indictments. Demurrers were interposed, but after argument they were overruled by the court, and the indictments held good. United States District Attorney Bennett thereupon moved one of his best cases for trial and presented his evidence, and the case was submitted to the jury, which promptly returned a verdict of not guilty. The district attorney moved another case and again presented the evidence. The defense, as before, offered no evidence at all. This time the jury failed to agree. In each of the cases several days were consumed in securing a jury, and it was with difficulty that in the second case one was secured at all.

The district attorney, feeling that it would be impossible to secure another jury at this term of court, to say nothing about securing a conviction at this time or the expense that would be incurred in proceeding further, and evidently thinking it best to rest on a disagreement rather than absolute acquittals, asked the court to continue the remaining cases over to the coming fall term of court and that each defendant be placed under \$500 bonds. This was accordingly done. Indictments are now pending against forty-five saloon keepers, located at Juneau City, Douglas Island, Sitka, and Fort Wrangel. That all of these defendants have sold liquor in violation of the existing prohibitory law is a matter of common notoriety. That one of them will be convicted by a trial jury is, I am sorry to say, not believed for a moment by any resident of Alaska.

The present district attorney has shown commendable zeal in his endeavors to enforce the law, believing that all laws should be enforced until repealed.

It must not be inferred from the way juries stand in regard to this class of cases that Alaska is in any sense of the word a lawless community. The courts here stand as high and are as able as in any part of the United States and crime is as surely punished here as elsewhere. Our juries are not composed of saloon keepers, but of miners and business men. The miner can always be relied upon to mete out equal and exact justice to all. Hard working, large hearted, and just, it is a libel of the basest kind to call him lawless or the community in which he lives a lawless one, and I am glad to bear witness that it is only malicious and irresponsible persons who do so.

As the matter now stands, as I said in my last annual report, this prohibitory liquor law is most demoralizing in its effects. It begets a disregard for all law, fosters smuggling, and causes a large class of citizens, who ought to aid the civil authorities, to be against them, and crimes that ought to be punished and would be, were it not for this law, go unpunished. Being against the Government in this matter they are almost unknowingly against it in others; and a desire to get even often outweighs all other considerations. Meanwhile the sale of liquor goes on openly, and none of the people in the District seem to be opposed to it.

Prohibition, unless supported by a large body of the citizens of a community, means here, as it means everywhere else, "free whisky." Laws to be enforced must be just and reasonable, and must have the support of the people, and even though, as in this District of Alaska, they have no say in their making, in the end they have all to say, when they as jurors in the jury box are called upon to pass upon its violators. The present law should be repealed and in its place a high-license law, with proper safeguards, be enacted. The good effects would be immediately apparent. The saloons would decrease, smuggling would cease, sales of liquor to Indians would be lessened (for every saloon and liquor man would be with the Government to suppress it), vile compounds and death-dealing mixtures would necessarily disappear, and the General Government would be benefited by collecting its proper revenue, which is now lost.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I have been so much engaged with other matters in connection with other committees that I confess not to a very clear comprehension of the provisions of this proposed license law for the District of Alaska. I will first ask the Senator from California who has offered the amendment what amount of license is to be required of the wholesale and retail dealers under the terms of his amendment?

Mr. PERKINS. If the Senator will allow me, I have some other documentary evidence which I desire to present, but I will yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. GALLINGER. I beg pardon. I thought the Senator was through. I shall take the floor in my own right later on.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President, the testimony which has been read is that of Governor Sheakley, who for two terms was governor of the Territory of Alaska. I have similar testimony from every other governor since Alaska became a part of the United States; but I shall not weary the Senate by offering more than one additional piece of documentary evidence, which is the report of Mr. Howard M. Kutchin, special agent of the Treasury Department for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska. He is a gentleman who for twenty-five years was a leading journalist in the State of Wisconsin; he is a writer of great force, a gentleman of varied and extensive experience, who went to Alaska without any bias in favor of or prejudice against the sale of liquor in that Territory. He was specially instructed by the Treasury Department to investigate the subject-matter and to embody his conclusions in a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, which he has done. I now ask to have the Secretary read it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested. The Secretary read as follows:

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

I am directed by my instructions to "report to the Department any violations of the law relating to the introduction of liquors into the Territory of Alaska." To do so would consume more space than I would be justified in giving to this report. There is nothing but violation. The law is practically a dead letter. The utter disregard of it is so universal that the situation is little short of grotesque. The conditions are such that the laws of the land, in this regard, are absolutely inoperative, and an enactment designed for the good of the people, and justified by what was supposed to be an imperative need, has become a byword and reproach.

This might seem strong language, but it is more than warranted by the admission of ex-Judge Delany, made to me while he was in office, that it

would be impossible to secure a conviction in the courts of Alaska of any person complained of for an infraction of that section of the organic law which provides that "the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors in said District, except for mechanical, scientific, and medicinal purposes, is hereby prohibited, under the penalties which are provided in section 1955 of the Revised Statutes for the wrongful importation of distilled spirits. And the President of the United States shall make such regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this section."

Even if there has been no lapse, negligence, or failure on the part of the officials charged with this great responsibility, yet it is a fact that absolutely admits of no contradiction that if there were no laws whatever on the statute books regarding the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating spirits the traffic in Alaska could not possibly be more open and notorious. The remarkable spectacle is here presented of an undisguised contempt for the laws of this Government, and a parallel is not to be found elsewhere on this continent where the American flag floats as an emblem of authority.

Why this anomalous condition of things should be found here, and here alone, may excite wonderment, but it is not difficult to demonstrate why this is so. A large proportion of the population of Alaska is composed of persons who scorn temperance legislation of any kind, and who especially believe that sumptuary laws are an invasion of reserved private rights. Furthermore, they persist in regarding the special-tax stamp of the Internal Revenue Bureau, which is to be found in every saloon—totally unfounded as is that assumption—as a license issued by the Government for the protection of the business.

The situation is utterly incongruous, and it is scarcely surprising that no jury can be impaneled that will return a verdict against a violator of the law. The result is that there is practically no restriction of the traffic. In the city of Juneau, with a population of 3,000 or 4,000, there are said to be upward of forty saloons, and in Sitka, the seat of government, there are probably a dozen; and there are several breweries operated without a semblance of disguise. All attempts of Government officials to stamp them out have proved mere vanity and vexation of spirit. The seizure of a few bottles of liquor is smilingly submitted to, and after the departure of the officers the culprits come up cheerfully with a new supply, easily procured from some secret cache, and are ready for the next raid.

It would be strange if, under these conditions, the officers of the law did not become discouraged and vote the effort to do their duty in this regard a sheer waste of energy. So we see the result: A prohibition district where the unrestricted sale of intoxicants discounts any region that professes to confine the traffic within any sort of limits, and where the whole people are really put at a disadvantage on account of laws meant for their good. There can hardly be any exaggeration of the deplorable failure of the law, and I am free to say that I can not see how there can be any valid argument favoring its retention on the statute books, without some new and successful means for its enforcement. It was originally adopted, no doubt, as a necessary protection of the natives of Alaska against the use of liquor, and this spirit might possibly well be applied to all people.

But it remains a fact that throughout the country general laws forbid the sale of intoxicants to the aborigines, and there is no apparent reason why these laws could not be made to cover the natives of Alaska, thus removing the necessity for the law affecting the entire population. Certainly, all interests would now be best subserved by the repeal of existing statutes and the adoption of a law similar to that in force in other regions where the Congress prescribes the conditions of this traffic. In the Territories and the District of Columbia there is no such situation as we find in Alaska, and the good government of the latter, in some notable respects the most promising portion of this great domain now under the direct control of the central Government, presents no adequate or logical justification for a system which was perhaps even originally based upon false premises, and which now offers no excuse for the continuation of a policy that manifestly can not be enforced.

During my tour through the District I talked with all sorts and conditions of men on this topic, and from the free-and-easy citizen, who cares little for the moral aspect of the case, to the missionary and the man devoted heart and soul to the uplifting of his kind, I think I may say that there was no exception to the opinion that "something must be done," and that there is scarcely any change conceivable that would not be an improvement upon existing conditions. The whole people are shocked and shamed by the report that in a "prohibition" community, where there were apprehensions that a food famine was imminent, whisky came in in undesired abundance, while bread was scarce. A consensus of the best opinion of Alaska I infer to be that the countenancing of the liquor traffic by the imposition of a license would be the best escape from what is now a maddening and intolerable situation, and which would be ludicrous did it not embody conditions which seriously reflect upon the majesty of a great Government.

From conversations with many persons in all walks of life, it is my conclusion that a high license—say from \$800 to \$1,200—would come nearer to a proper and satisfactory adjustment of the vexed question than any other remedy available. It was urged, with reason, that Congress licenses the traffic in the District of Columbia, and that there could be no valid objection upon the part of the most captious to similar action in this case. Such a license, it is believed, would restrict the number of saloons to a reasonable proportion as compared with the ratio in States and Territories where similar laws are in vogue, and afford an escape from the anarchistic conditions which now obtain in Alaska in this regard.

There is another phase of the question which, though purely a sordid and mercenary one, and possibly not entitled to consideration where so many on a higher moral plane clamor for recognition. I do not feel justified in ignoring, and that is, that under the present system substantially all the wine, spirits, and malt beverage taken into Alaska are supplied by foreign merchants, and thus a large amount of trade is placed beyond the reach of our own people.

While I am free to admit that this is a low view to take of the question and that there are ample reasons outside of this for a modification of the law, it still must be acknowledged that it is not without a decent bearing upon the case, and in these days, when we are striving by reciprocity measures and otherwise to increase the trade resources of the country, it is a blind policy to cut off from our citizens a wide extent of our own territory, which already makes large demands for supplies and promises at no distant day to become an empire for the patronage of which nations may compete without discredit.

Certain it is that upon every moral and economic consideration here is a question that raises a stentorian voice for readjustment; and such are the enormities practiced under existing laws, or the practical absence of all law, that there can scarcely be any change that would not be welcomed by all classes of citizens. The very men who are now compelled to occupy the attitude of lawbreakers while paying tribute to the Government would hail such a change with satisfaction. The citizen who disapproves of all legalizing of the liquor traffic would prefer this to existing lawlessness; and the collector of customs, who is pestered unceasingly for permits for the importation of intoxicants, which he is morally certain, nine times out of ten, operate to evade the spirit of the law and make a dupe of him, would be relieved of a most disagreeable responsibility.

I would be glad to present the converse of the distressing picture here outlined, but must confess that my artistic capabilities are unequal to the demand. So far as I know, there is no converse, and I can most urgently

recommend that there should be speedy action in the premises, and that it take something the form here suggested.
Respectfully submitted.

HOWARD M. KUTCHIN,
Agent for Protection of Alaska Salmon Fisheries.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. PERKINS. I could produce hundreds of other documents, but I shall not weary the Senate with any more documentary evidence. I have only a few words to say. The body of the proposed amendment is similar to the law relating to the District of Columbia for the sale of intoxicating and spirituous drinks. If, as has been stated by my friend the Senator from New Hampshire, the District of Columbia does not pay into the Treasury, or into the general fund of which the General Government pays one-half, the amount it receives for licensing saloons, and therefore the statement that the Government thereby becomes a party to the same is untrue, I think it can not be controverted that the money received for saloon licenses is paid into a fund for the support of the District government, and the appropriations would amount to just that much more money if we did not receive the revenue from that source. But I did not wish by implication to reflect upon the government of this city. I think it is wisely adjusted so far as the restriction of the sale of spirituous liquor is concerned.

I wish to state in passing that although I have received petition after petition praying to have the sale of liquor in the public buildings of this city restricted, I know of no place where liquor is on sale in any public building of this Government in this city. I think there is a misapprehension throughout the country upon that subject-matter.

The suggestion made by my friend that it is not practicable to have prohibition in this city because we have foreign diplomats and foreign representatives here is certainly without force and effect, for by the comity of nations and by our treaties with other countries the home of the ambassador or the representative of a foreign country here is his own country as much so as if he had never taken departure from it. But my observation has taught me that such representatives here are quite as temperate as those of our own country and our own people, and I merely reverted to the District of Columbia for the purpose of illustration. I have offered this testimony to show that in Alaska the only way to deal with this illicit traffic is by high license, by controlling it, and not by inviting disrespect for the law, not by offering a premium for smuggling, which has prevailed there year after year.

Mr. WILSON. May I interrupt the Senator from California for a moment?

Mr. PERKINS. Certainly.

Mr. WILSON. I have taken considerable interest in the remarks of the Senator from California, who has had large experience in Alaska. His amendment provides for licenses of two kinds, wholesale and retail, one at \$2,000 per annum, and one, I believe, at \$1,500 per annum.

Mr. PERKINS. According to population.

Mr. WILSON. Under the population clause. With the conditions which prevail in Alaska, both climatic and as to population, the latter scattered over a vast area of territory, the country made up of camps and sparsely settled communities, if we are going into the license business we ought to have another class. There should be three classes, for a license of \$1,500 or \$2,000 would act in the nature of prohibition in those small and sparsely settled communities, and therefore we would have the old conditions of smuggling which the Senator wishes to have discontinued and which it is proper should be discontinued.

Mr. PERKINS. There is some force in the argument of my friend the Senator from Washington. In fixing this high license I had in view the fact that all the liquor, or 90 per cent of it, that is now sent into Alaska pays no internal-revenue tax to this Government. They save \$1.10 a gallon, because it is Canadian liquor which is sent into that country.

Mr. WILSON. Do I interrupt the Senator from California?

Mr. PERKINS. Not at all.

Mr. WILSON. I am rather inclined to differ, although I hesitate to do so, with the Senator from California in that statement. He has examined it much more closely than I have, but to my positive knowledge a vast amount of liquor goes out of Puget Sound. We have done everything in our power at Port Townsend to stop it. If it goes in that way, it certainly would have to pay the internal-revenue tax.

Mr. PERKINS. Perhaps the Senator is correct that a very large percentage is so shipped, but yet every shipowner and every ship manager are, with vigilant eyes, watching to see that no liquors are shipped from the United States to Alaska. No merchant will present his invoice to the custom-house asking a clearance with liquor upon the manifest, because it is a violation of the law. That is why I claim that this law, which has been upon our statute books for thirty years, since we have had control of Alaska, instead of inviting respect and veneration for the law, has invited disrespect, disregard. It has offered a premium for smugglers. No less a gentleman than Judge Daily, who was for so many years upon the bench in Alaska, appointed by President

Cleveland, I think, under his first Administration, said it was impossible to find any jury which would convict one for selling liquor when the Government issued him an internal-revenue license to sell liquor.

This is the testimony of everyone who has been there. The report of Mr. Kutchin was recently read from the desk. Who is so capable, who is so competent as he and others who have resided in Alaska to give an opinion of what should be done to restrict this odious and illicit traffic in that Territory? With all respect to my friend the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], who, I believe, has never been in Alaska, I think the testimony of those who have lived in the Territory for twenty years or more should have far more weight than those who come here weaving a beautiful theory and saying this great Government should not do so and so, when it is doing it every day, and when he or I or any other man can go and buy an internal-revenue license to sell liquors in the Territory.

Mr. President, I do not care to trespass longer upon the Senate, but I wish to reiterate that which I said when I commenced. This amendment is in the interest of good morals, in the interest of good government, in the interest of temperance, for our Government has made an ignominious failure in attempting to prohibit. Now let us see if our Government, with the aid of public sentiment, by having the cooperation of everyone who takes out a license, with the adoption of this amendment, can not control the traffic in spirituous liquors in that Territory.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, the speech of the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS] is not a new one. It has been made over and over again in this country in favor of licensing the liquor traffic; and yet death, sorrow, suffering, and devastation go along as the result of this traffic wherever it has been licensed.

I notice in scanning the provisions of the amendment presented by the Senator from California, which is somewhat voluminous, that he proposes to tax communities of 1,500 people \$1,500 for the privilege of drinking whisky, rum, gin, brandy, and beer legally. In other words, before the rumrunner can make a dollar profit he must sell to every man, woman, and child in that community one dollar's worth of a liquid which always does and always will do that individual and his family harm. I take it the Senator from California expects that the traffic will go on under the proposed law. I take it he is not here intending by this proposition to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks in the Territory of Alaska, and I repeat that under the provisions of the proposed amendment there must be a per capita consumption of liquor in towns of 1,500 inhabitants in Alaska of one dollar's worth before the dealer can get any profit in his business.

Mr. President, human language is not eloquent enough, uttered by any man, to express the amount of evil that will come to those people if they drink whisky enough in that Territory to make the business profitable under the provisions of this amendment.

I said a moment ago that I had given very little attention to this matter, my work being in other directions; but during the last half hour, while the Senator from California and the Senator from Montana have been advocating the amendment, I have glanced at the bill and its provisions. It strikes me as very singular that we can not pass a bill for the government of the Territory of Alaska without projecting the liquor question into our discussion.

Had this amendment which is now proposed been incorporated in the bill in its original form, a hearing upon that measure would have been demanded by men and women in this country, who have a right to be heard before the committees of the Congress of the United States. Had it gone out to the religious and the temperance people of the country that in this bill relating to the Territory of Alaska, a Territory in which all the people of this country have an equal interest, such a proposition was involved, I say a demand would have come up here, as it has come up to me by letter and by telegram, that a hearing should be accorded to the people who are opposed to this provision.

In view of that fact, I give notice now that I shall move to recommit the bill for the purpose of giving the churches, the Sabbath schools, and the good people of this country an opportunity by representatives to come here and present their side of the controversy and to say why, in their opinion, this amendment should not be incorporated into the proposed law.

Mr. President, I have little hope, unless my motion to recommit prevails, that the wise amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota will be adopted; but that is no reason why I should remain silent, or why I can be excused for refraining to oppose the unwise amendment submitted by the Senator from California. The Senators from Montana and California say that liquors are being sold in Alaska in violation of law. That is undoubtedly true. Liquor is being sold in every State of the American Union in violation of law, and in every country on the face of the earth, but that is no argument in favor of licensing the liquor traffic. The Senator from Montana knows that every crime

in the catalogue is being committed in the Territory of Alaska in violation of law, and it would be just as consistent for the Senator to stand here and offer an amendment licensing bawdy houses in the Territory of Alaska as to license the traffic in intoxicating liquors on the ground that the prohibitory law is being violated in that Territory.

Mr. President, a great many hundreds of years ago, amid the thunders and the lightnings of Mount Sinai, a prohibitory law was given to the world. Has it not been violated? That law says, "Thou shalt not kill; * * * thou shalt not steal." Yet in every civilized community on the face of the earth the provisions of that prohibitory law are being violated, and stealing and killing are flagrant. Is that any reason why that great prohibitory law should be repealed? Is it any reason why the Ten Commandments should be blotted out, and why we should say, because its provisions are violated, and oftentimes those violating them escape punishment, it is ineffective and we ought to grant license to commit those crimes under legislative restrictions?

Mr. President, the Senator from California has had documents read to show that the law is not being enforced, and that it can not be enforced. I have in my hand the report of the governor of the District of Alaska to the Secretary of the Interior for the year 1897—Governor Brady, and turning to his report I find that in discussing this question he says:

During the last term of court the judge made a strenuous effort to enforce the law against this large class of offenders—

That is, the class of offenders against the prohibitory law in that Territory—

and a number of convictions were secured. It was a demonstration that the law could be upheld if the officers of the court were determined to do it.

That seems to be valuable testimony in opposition to the views of the Senators from Montana and California.

It is claimed by some that alcoholic liquors are a necessity in a cold climate. That is not true. Science proves to the contrary. All the arguments which have been made by some learned men that human beings must consume alcohol to be healthy have been disproved by scientific facts over and over again. It is futile for me to waste time to refute that doctrine, because it has been refuted by men whose learning and attainments are so much greater than mine. It is sufficient for me to simply call attention to that fact.

The Senator from Montana and the Senator from California say they advocate this amendment in the interest of temperance, of good morals, and of the best interests of the people of the Territory of Alaska. Mr. President, licensed whisky leads to crime just as well as unlicensed whisky, and I have yet to see any community where the consumption of intoxicating drinks has ever been decreased by licensing their sale, while I know from personal observation that there are States and communities in this country, no matter what some men may have said to the contrary, where the consumption of intoxicating drinks has been very greatly reduced by prohibitory laws.

The Senator from California says that his proposed amendment does not allow liquor to be sold to the Indians, but every wise and observing man knows that if liquor is sold under license in the Territory of Alaska it will be sold to the Indians, if they have money enough to buy it. Everybody knows that; and, Mr. President, I am not quite clear why, if liquor is to be sold to my boy and to your boy in Alaska, under license from the Government of the United States, under the aegis of this great Government of ours, it should not be sold to the Indians as well as to your boy and to my boy. The measure provides that liquor shall not be sold to minors or to habitual drunkards; but I say here to-day that if liquor is to be sold to anybody in this country, let it be sold to habitual drunkards, and not to the boys of this country who are just forming their habits of life. Let us not make them drunkards, but let us sell it to the confirmed drunkards and get rid of them, rather than to bring our boys down to the condition those drunkards are in at the present time.

For myself I want the liquor traffic in Alaska kept under the ban of law. I want it to be outlawed in that Territory, which is owned and governed by the United States of America. The traffic in intoxicating liquors is iniquitous and immoral wherever it is carried on, and as such it has no right to ask to be shielded in its wretched work by this great Government, and I shall never vote for any such proposition.

Mr. President, we talk about the possible loss of life in a conflict with Spain, but the history of this world and statistics show that intoxicants destroy more human lives than war, pestilence, and famine combined. Yet the proposition is that this great Government shall go into partnership with a business of that nature. Honorable Senators stand here and make earnest and eloquent speeches in behalf of this Government entering into such a partnership, and that we shall give our consent to a traffic that produces evil, and nothing but evil, and that continually.

Allusion has been made to the District of Columbia and to the law on the statute books in the District. I voted against that law. When it was up for consideration in the Senate, I recorded my

vote against the proposition that we should license this immoral traffic in the District. But I want to call the attention of the Senator from California to the fact that his proposed amendment extending liquor license to the District of Alaska has not the safeguards around it found in the law we passed for the government of the District of Columbia in that regard.

Mr. CARTER. I call the attention of the Senator from New Hampshire to the fact that the amendment is an exact copy of the law for the District of Columbia, except as to the amount of the license.

Mr. GALLINGER. It is not. There are a great many safeguards in that law, and I have a very distinct recollection of them, because I had something to do with putting them in, that are not found in the proposed amendment. The Senator from Montana will find that to be the fact if he reads the law relating to the District of Columbia.

Mr. President, the Senator from California is mistaken when he says the Government takes one-half of the revenues of the liquor traffic in the District of Columbia for its own use. The fact is that the District of Columbia takes the revenue from the liquor traffic and applies it toward the one-half payment it makes for carrying on the affairs of the District, and the General Government has nothing whatever to do with it.

Mr. PERKINS. Would not the Government have to appropriate that much more if it were not for the receipts from liquor licenses?

Mr. GALLINGER. Not at all. The District of Columbia would have to pay it. If they did not get it from one source, they would have to get it from some other source.

Mr. PERKINS. Does not the Government grant internal-revenue licenses?

Mr. GALLINGER. That I admit. We all know that the Government does grant internal-revenue licenses, which I regret, but it has been decided over and over again that that does not give a man a right to sell intoxicating liquors if the State or the Territory or the community says that he shall not sell intoxicating drinks. It gives him no right whatever to sell intoxicating drinks in opposition to the laws of a State or community—none whatever.

Mr. President, I do not care to prolong this controversy. I am quite willing that the matter shall be voted upon. I have an utter contempt for a full-grown man who stands behind a saloon bar dealing out liquid damnation to his fellow-citizens, and I never shall vote to grant him that opportunity. If the Senate of the United States wishes to do it, then, of course, I shall yield, as I always yield, and as I am compelled to yield, to the views of a majority of my fellow-Senators.

Mr. President, there is a prohibitory law on the statute books to-day of the Territory of Alaska, and back of that prohibitory law is the great Government of the United States. Let the Government enforce that law. Does any man tell me that the Government of the United States can not enforce a law relating to liquor selling as well as to other things? Does any man tell me that we ought to admit that this great Government can not enforce its own decrees when they are on the statute books of the United States?

Mr. President, if one set of officials will not do their duty toward executing that law, let them be removed and another set of officials put in their place who will do their duty in the execution of the law. I would feel humiliated if I believed for one single moment that this great Government could not execute a law in the Territory of Alaska relating to liquor selling as well as a law on any other subject. If we are to repeal the existing law and license this traffic because the law is not enforced in its entirety, then let us be consistent and repeal all other laws relating to all other classes of immorality on the same ground, because the laws relating to other things in Alaska are not enforced any more than are those relating to the liquor traffic in that Territory.

Mr. President, I move to recommit the bill to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. FRYE. Mr. President, I do not rise to discuss this question, as duty calls me immediately to a meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations; but I wish to say that I am opposed to the amendment, and that in opposing the amendment I express the sentiment, I have no doubt, of the best element of the State which I in part represent here. I believe the temperance people of the country are all against this amendment. I desire to read a letter which I received this morning from Hon. Hiram Price. He is from Iowa and was formerly a member of Congress. He has reached the age of 84 years. His intellect is as clear as it ever was, and his devotion to the cause of temperance is as it always has been: He is president of the American Anti-Saloon League and is now a resident of Washington. He says:

AMERICAN ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE,
Washington, D. C., March 29, 1898.

DEAR SIR: I have just received a letter from a reliable source saying that a bill has been introduced by Senator PERKINS authorizing the licensing of the liquor traffic in Alaska. If such is the case, I hope it may be defeated. I

need not say to you that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage (licensed or unlicensed) is an unmixed evil, and that licensing an evil can not by possibility make it a virtue.

We are now ready to go to war with Spain for allowing the destruction of some 300 of our sailors; but the liquor traffic, according to the testimony of competent and disinterested witnesses, establishes the fact that thousands of our people are slaughtered every year by the liquor traffic. Licensing a vice can not by possibility make it a virtue. The testimony of our highest legal tribunals agree in the opinion that not less than 80 per cent of the inmates of our prisons (State and national) are there because of the liquor traffic. I am aware of the fact that the advocates of the license system plead as an excuse for and a justification of their course that if the law forbids the sale it will be sold in violation of law. Doubtless to some extent this is true. But if this is a good reason against the passage of the law, then all laws against evil and crime should be repealed, because all such laws, both Divine and human, have been and are being violated some place by somebody ever since from the summit of smoking Sinai—

Great minds run in the same channel—

smoking Sinai by the mouth of the Eternal laws were promulgated for the observance of mankind and for the punishment of evildoers. I take the liberty of troubling you with this matter because I suppose you are a member of the committee to which this matter may be referred, and because I believe you are in sympathy with any movement for the purpose of lessening the evils of the liquor traffic.

Your friend,

HON. WILLIAM P. FRYE.

H. PRICE.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I ask that the pending business be temporarily laid aside for the purpose of considering a joint resolution which I propose to report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CANNON in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

UNCOMPAHGRE INDIAN RESERVATION.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I am instructed by the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 199) to postpone the opening of the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation, in the State of Utah, to report it favorably with an amendment. I ask for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution.

The Secretary read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc., That the time fixed by the Indian appropriation act approved June 7, 1897, for opening to location and entry under all land laws of the United States the lands of the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation in Utah, under the limitations and exceptions as therein provided, be, and the same is hereby, extended six months from the 1st day of April, 1898: Provided, That nothing herein shall extend to mineral lands other than gilsonite and kindred minerals; and such gilsonite and similar minerals shall continue to be reserved.

The amendment of the Committee on Indian Affairs was to strike out the proviso and to insert in lieu thereof:

Provided, That all lands within said reservation other than agricultural land and lands known to contain asphaltum, elaterite, or gilsonite shall be open and subject to entry under the mineral-land laws of the United States on and after April 1, 1898, and such gilsonite, elaterite, and asphaltum lands shall continue to be reserved.

Mr. NELSON. I should like to hear the joint resolution read again.

The Secretary again read the joint resolution.

Mr. NELSON. I object to the consideration of the joint resolution at this time.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I very much hope the Senator from Minnesota will not object. Day after to-morrow all these lands become open to entry under the mineral and agricultural land laws of the United States if the joint resolution does not pass. If we pass the joint resolution, the agricultural lands will be reserved for six months more, so that allotments can be made to these Indians. It is a House joint resolution. It is presented at the request of the Interior Department for this purpose.

Mr. NELSON. The amendment is not a House provision. It is an amendment that was put on by the committee here. If you will allow the joint resolution to be passed as it came over from the House, I shall have no objection; but the amendment opens the doors wide, so that all the gilsonite land can be taken.

Mr. PETTIGREW. It does nothing of the sort. It especially and expressly reserves the gilsonite and does not disturb its condition at all.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I suggest that the joint resolution as proposed to be amended be read again. I am satisfied the Senator from Minnesota did not understand it. It is the purpose of the amendment to except the gilsonite from this proposition and leave it outside of the law absolutely, as it stands now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be again read.

The Secretary again read the joint resolution as proposed to be amended.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Senators will notice that there is an express provision that all gilsonite and elaterite lands shall be reserved. They are not open to settlement. The provision of the law passed a year ago did not touch that class of land, and this is an express provision that the opening of the other lands in the reservation under the mineral-land laws shall not apply to the land in which gilsonite is found.

Mr. NELSON. The joint resolution extends the time for six months for taking the gilsonite lands.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Not at all.

Mr. NELSON. The original joint resolution—

Mr. PETTIGREW. Not at all; nothing of the sort.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Not at all. Will the Senator let the Secretary again read the first part of the joint resolution? I am sure there is a misunderstanding as to it. A year ago there was a provision put on the appropriation act providing for the opening of certain parts of that land. The gilsonite land was excepted then. It did not come under the operation of the act at all. The joint resolution simply gives the Secretary of the Interior six months more time within which to provide for the opening of the agricultural lands that are in the reservation. The Department has not been able to prepare the lands for opening up to this time, and asks, as I understand, for six months more time in which to be ready for the opening to take place; that is all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Minnesota still insist on his objection?

Mr. NELSON. It seems to me the joint resolution ought to go to the Committee on Public Lands instead of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator still insist on his objection?

Mr. NELSON. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made.

Mr. RAWLINS. I ask the Senator from Minnesota to withhold his objection a moment until I can explain this matter. I think he will then withdraw his objection.

Mr. GALLINGER. Is the matter disposed of?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The matter is disposed of. The Senator from Minnesota objects, and the joint resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3729) making further provision for a civil government for Alaska.

Mr. GALLINGER. I rise to withdraw the motion I made a moment ago to recommit the bill under consideration, understanding that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] proposes to make a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it raises revenue—a point of order that I think will lie.

Mr. WILSON. Before the Senator from North Dakota submits his point of order, I desire to make a statement in reference to a single remark made by the Senator from New Hampshire. I happen to know the officer who is charged with the enforcement of the law relative to keeping out liquors from the District of Alaska. I have known him for many years. He is a man of integrity and good character, and he has been and is doing now everything within his power to enforce the law in the District of Alaska. Unfortunately, this great Government of ours neglects to provide him with any facilities whatever to enforce the law.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington will suspend. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 2680) amending "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," approved February 15, 1893.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFFERY] is entitled to the floor on the unfinished business.

Mr. CARTER. I ask unanimous consent that the regular order may be for the time being laid aside to the end that the pending bill may be disposed of. I suggest to the Senator from Louisiana that in all probability the pending measure will be disposed of inside of thirty minutes. It being a matter of great moment to the District of Alaska to have some system of government adequate to the situation, I trust the Senator will accede to the request.

Mr. CAFFERY. I am very anxious to conclude what I have to say on the bill which is the unfinished business. With the understanding that the debate on the measure which the Senator from Montana desires to prolong will not last over thirty minutes or such a matter, I will yield.

Mr. WILSON. Now, Mr. President—

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the regular order be laid aside informally.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The unfinished business is temporarily laid aside, and the Senator from Washington is recognized.

Mr. WILSON. I simply desire, in justice to this gentleman, whom I know so well, and those with whom I am acquainted, intrusted with the enforcement of the law in Alaska, to state what they are doing or attempting to do.

The collector at Port Townsend has done everything in his power by searching all vessels to stop the shipment of liquors into Alaska. If some system of a license or some kind of a law is not to be given to Alaska, I hope that those gentlemen who are so much interested in the enforcement of the present law upon the statute books will

assist us in securing appropriations of a sufficient amount to give us men to enforce the law. The collector in Alaska to-day has a vast area of country to guard, and he is absolutely without any facilities whatever. He has not even a small boat to get around among the islands where liquor is cached in order to arrest smugglers in that District. Congress continues to talk and talk and prate about morality and the enforcement of law, but will not give the appropriations to carry the law into effect.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator from Washington permit me?

Mr. WILSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am sure my friend the Senator from Washington will not include me in that category. The Senator must know that one of the tenets of my political faith is to vote for pretty much everything that the great West and Northwest ask for. The Senator must mean the Committee on Appropriations, of which I am not a member.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, I certainly had no personal reference to the Senator from New Hampshire. I leave personal allusions to the Senator himself, who is very apt always in making them when he has the floor. I simply state the fact that to-day in the great District of Alaska the collector of internal revenue, who is intrusted with the enforcement of law, has no facilities with which to carry the law into effect; and yet here upon the floor of the United States Senate they are indirectly, if not directly, charged with the lack of enforcement of the law.

Now, it makes no difference whether the point of order is made against this amendment or not, because I am inclined to believe that the Chair will rule favorably. Liquor selling will continue to go on in that District as it has gone on, as stated by the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS], for thirty years. It will be smuggled into Alaska in every way, in every manner, and in every form. Therefore, knowing something of the conditions, I have thought it advisable that we might in some way upon a bill here adopt a high-license system, a great deal higher license than the District of Columbia Committee has enforced upon this District. I should like to get a little nearer home in this prohibition matter if we are to have it.

Mr. President, I am not myself in favor of the sale of intoxicating liquors. I do not think I look like a man who is in the habit of using intoxicants to excess or to a large degree. I do not think my features are swollen and distorted by the use of intoxicating liquors. The mere fact is that I have never in my life tasted liquor of any kind or of any character; but I have been in favor of enacting some law in the District of Alaska whereby we can enforce and restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President, I desire to say only one word. If our friends who are opposed to this measure are not willing to permit it to come to a vote to test the sense of the Senate, it will undoubtedly go out upon the point of order. In reference to the statement made by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] that the temperance people of the country had not had an opportunity of being heard upon this question, I desire to say that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER] two years ago introduced a similar amendment. I introduced one three years ago and another one two years ago. Several amendments having the same object in view that is embodied in this amendment have been before the Committee on Territories for all these years, and not one single protest, I am informed, has ever been filed either in the Senate or in that committee against the high licensing and control of the sale of liquors in the Territories.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, as this amendment is clearly designed to raise revenue, and is, therefore, in my mind, a violation of section 7 of Article I of the Constitution, I make the point of order that it is a violation of the Constitution and has no place on the bill.

Mr. CARTER. I understand the Senator from North Dakota to make that point of order as against the entire amendment, and not as against any portion of it.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I make it against the entire amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. I do not care to discuss the point of order, because I think that is conclusive; but I would ask the Senator from North Dakota to withhold the matter until I make a single observation.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I will withhold the point of order for a moment.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I simply want to say, in response to the Senator from Washington, that I did not indulge in any undue or unfair criticisms of the officials of the Territory of Alaska. If any criticism was made by me, it was made against the Government of the United States.

I desire to repeat what I said to the Senator from Washington, that whenever the great West or the great Northwest, who have in charge the legislation for this Territory, want additional appropriations for the purpose of executing the laws, they will find no Senator more ready to vote for those appropriations than I. I have invariably voted for appropriations of that kind, whether

they related to the execution of law or were for the furtherance of the best interests of the people in that part of our great country, and I have no anticipation of changing my practice in that regard.

Neither did I intentionally, Mr. President, utter a word that would seem to imply that I felt that the Senators who are pressing this amendment are not good temperance men. I certainly did not mean to say anything of the kind. I spoke on the question in its broad sense. I think that my remarks as they shall be printed in the RECORD will bear me out in the statement that I did not make any narrow application of them that could possibly have been offensive to anybody.

Mr. WILSON. I do not so understand the Senator, but my recollection is that he stated if the officers in Alaska were not enforcing the law or performing their duty they should be removed. I speak only from memory in quoting the Senator from New Hampshire that far.

Mr. GALLINGER. I said that, exactly.

Mr. WILSON. And I sought to speak for the present collector of internal revenue for the District of Alaska, who I know is seeking by every means in his power to enforce the laws as they stand upon the statute books to-day.

Mr. President, I could relate if I wished other things that would convince the mind of any Senator that the collector of internal revenue for that District is a man of honesty of character, of integrity, who under the greatest disadvantages possible is seeking to carry out the law in that District. I do not speak for him as an appointee from my State, because he was appointed from a neighboring State, but I have known him for many years, and he has complained to me bitterly of the failure of this great Government of ours to assist him in the administration of the law or the enforcement of it in that District.

The collector at Port Townsend, as I before stated, is doing everything in his power. But no matter how honest or how capable or how energetic or how industrious these officers may be, you will find it absolutely unavailing to restrict the sale of liquor in the District of Alaska. The conditions which surround that District will bring this about.

Mr. President, personally to the Senator from New Hampshire I am under many obligations, and the people of my section are under many obligations to him. He has assisted us in many ways, and nothing was further from my intention than to say anything that that honorable Senator might construe in any unkind manner as far as he is concerned or the duties that he performs upon the floor of the United States Senate. I know, Mr. President, that whatever he tries to do he tries to do well.

Mr. McBRIDE. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent from the Chamber during the remarks of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] alluded to by the Senator from Washington [Mr. WILSON], but in relation to the character and the integrity of the collector of customs for the District of Alaska I can speak advisedly. I have been acquainted with that officer for many years. I know him to be an honest and, in the discharge of his duty as an officer, an absolutely fearless man. I know that in the discharge of his duties as collector of customs for that District within the last year he has seized more liquor attempted to be smuggled into that District in violation of law, within the period of sixty days after his induction into office, than was seized during the whole four years of the incumbency of his predecessor in that office. Upon a single trip of a steamship from the District of Alaska to the State of Oregon the present collector brought 20 tons of whisky that he had seized which had been smuggled into that District in violation of law.

I wish to add my testimony to that of the Senator from Washington, that without an army of a thousand deputies it is impossible for that collector or any other man to enforce strictly the prohibition laws in that District. It is impossible. The application of the term "license" to the measure of restriction and regulation which is proposed by the amendment that has been under discussion here is a misnomer. On the contrary, the enactment and enforcement of that amendment for the purposes indicated would be, in my judgment, the most effective restriction and regulation of the liquor traffic in Alaska that it is possible to effect by law. I do believe it to be impossible, as I said before, without an army of a thousand deputies, to enforce strictly the prohibition law in that Territory, with a coast line of more than 3,000 miles.

Mr. PERKINS. Twenty thousand.

Mr. McBRIDE. I mean the coast line by the route usually traveled by steamers and now under the patrol of the deputies and the inspectors under the collector of customs.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I renew my point of order, Mr. President.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to what seems to me a correct view of the point of order upon what I concede to be a very brief reflection upon the subject and a very limited examination of the questions involved.

The point of order is made that this proposed amendment is not in order because in violation of section 7, Article I, of the Federal Constitution, which reads as follows:

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

That section of the Constitution was manifestly intended by the framers of the instrument to leave with the popular branch of Congress the framing of purely revenue bills. In the language of Justice Story:

Here it means what are technically called money bills. In practice it is applied to bills to levy taxes in the strict sense of the word.

In support of this view the commentator cites authorities.

Mr. President, the pending amendment is not a bill originating in the Senate in violation of that section of the Constitution for the purpose of raising revenue. It is presented as an amendment to a bill making further provision for a civil government for Alaska, and is intended to be a part and parcel of the proposed civil government of Alaska. It contemplates the regulation of trade and traffic within the limits of that District.

Mr. CAFFERY. Will the Senator permit me to make a suggestion to him?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly.

Mr. CAFFERY. I suggest, as the United States have complete jurisdiction over the Territories, why have not the United States as complete police power within that territorial jurisdiction as a State has within its territorial jurisdiction? A grant of license to sell liquor is a part of the police power and can be exercised independent of the power of taxation.

Mr. CARTER. The suggestion of the Senator is indeed apt and in line with the observations I intended to make. We provide in this bill for a governor for that District, for the establishment of certain courts of justice, for the appointment under the law of a United States marshal, for the construction of jails, and for the recording of instruments relating to titles within the various subdivisions of the District of Alaska which may be prescribed by the orders of the court.

Now, sir, within this bill we provide that persons having instruments to record within the district prescribed by the court shall pay a fee equivalent to double the fee for like services charged under the laws of the State of Oregon. That fee goes to the recording officer as a part of his compensation. In this particular case we think it wise and prudent to regulate a great variety of business transactions conducted and liable to be conducted within the District, and this amendment proceeds to recapitulate the kinds of business it is desirable that the law should regulate and control.

Amongst other things, it seems to be desirable that abstract offices should be licensed—not that the \$50 per year collected from the abstract offices is essential to the continuance of operations by the United States Government in Alaska, but to the end, if you please, that a proper police regulation may be established with reference to this class of business, and that persons who have business with the abstract offices and persons engaged in abstracting titles may know who is authorized by law to transact that sort of business upon a legitimate basis and who is not so authorized. I might apply this to the hotels that are to be run and the restaurants and the various kinds of trade and traffic to be conducted within the District.

It is true, Mr. President, that as a necessary incident to the regulation, certain moneys will be paid to the clerk of the court for the license, a part of which will constitute his fee for the issuance of the license, and a part of which shall be paid out for the current expenses of the court by the clerk under the orders of the court, and a certain part, if a surplus there be, shall pass into the Treasury of the United States.

From the brief consideration I have been permitted here on the floor to give to this subject, it appears to me as clear and distinct that this license scheme is not essentially a revenue measure within the meaning of section 7 of Article I of the Constitution. Who thinks of raising revenue in Alaska to run the Government of the United States or any considerable part or portion of it? The fact that in regulating the traffic of the country certain financial benefits inure to the United States does not of necessity make the measure itself a revenue measure. The United States, as suggested by the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFFERY], has complete jurisdiction over the District of Alaska.

There exists no local legislative government or municipality qualified under the law to enforce any kind or character of regulation on any business being transacted within that country. Hence, in the proper consideration of a bill by this body, which is not a revenue bill, but a bill to provide a government for a section of the country with which the Federal Government is charged exclusively, we merely happen to have, as an incident, a section which might result incidentally in the raising of revenue. I believe the amendment, properly considered, must be considered as

one which will enforce a proper police regulation in the District of Alaska, and which only incidentally provides for revenue in that behalf.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, I respectfully suggest that the question as to whether or not the pending amendment is unconstitutional is not a question for the Chair to decide. I do not think the Presiding Officer would have the right to rule out any bill or any amendment upon the ground that it was contrary to the Constitution. I think that is a matter which must address itself to the judgment and the conscience of each Senator, and it is not a question upon which a point of order can be made. It may be an argument against a particular bill or amendment that it is a revenue measure, and that would undoubtedly be an argument which would address itself to the judgment of the Senate, and if the Senate so believed, they would not adopt it; but I do not think any rule can be found whereby the Presiding Officer can say that a resolution, a bill, or an amendment shall not be considered by the Senate because he thinks that it violates some provision of the Constitution.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I do not understand that the point of order is that the bill is unconstitutional—

Mr. BERRY. The amendment.

Mr. HOAR. That the amendment is unconstitutional.

Mr. BERRY. That is the ground upon which the point of order was made, and it was distinctly so stated.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator has stated his understanding, and now I will state mine.

Mr. BERRY. Very well.

Mr. HOAR. I do not understand that the point of order is that the amendment is unconstitutional. If it were, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY] would be clearly right. The proposition is that under the Constitution it is a measure, whether introduced by way of an original bill or by way of an amendment, which can not be lawfully introduced in the Senate. Nobody pretends that this proposition is unconstitutional. The claim is that it is not according to the direction for the proceeding between the two Houses contained in the Constitution. It can only be introduced in the House of Representatives, and can only lawfully be brought to the attention of the Senate by being sent here from the House of Representatives. That is a rule of procedure. It is an absolute and authoritative rule of procedure, and, being found in the Constitution itself, more so than if it were merely found in the rules and orders established by the body by its own authority.

Mr. BERRY. Will the Senator yield to me for a suggestion?

Mr. HOAR. I think the Senator would rather that I should hear his question after he has first heard my proposition.

Mr. BERRY. Very well; the Senator declines to yield. The Senator invariably, I believe, declines to yield. I beg his pardon.

Mr. HOAR. It is not true that I invariably or ever decline to yield. I prefer, though, to take my own time for having the Senator put his question rather than his time.

I was about saying when the Senator interrupted me that this is a mere question of orderly procedure, and not a question of the constitutionality of the proposition, which everybody agrees Congress has the constitutional power to pass. That being the case, the question for the Chair is whether he can enforce a rule or law of procedure in this body when it is declared by the Constitution, when he not only has the power, but it is his duty and what he sits there for—to enforce precisely the same rule if it were found in the rules of the Senate. Now I will hear the honorable Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. BERRY. I prefer to take the floor in my own right when the Senator gets through.

Mr. HOAR. Very well.

Mr. President, I suppose this matter was settled long ago by the usages of the Senate, and the Chair will ascertain, or ought to ascertain, at the Secretary's desk, whether the objection that a bill is a bill for raising revenue can be taken as a point of order. It is hardly worth while to discuss it as an original question, because I suppose it will be found settled by the usages of the Senate.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] thinks that this is not a revenue measure, but is a measure for regulating certain industries or trades or transactions in the Territory of Alaska. I suppose that that is true so far as it relates to the proposition which has been discussed by the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS]—to wit, the regulation of the liquor traffic—but this amendment goes very far beyond that. I do not see how the honorable Senator can justly claim that a proposition which imposes on mercantile establishments doing a business of \$100,000 per annum a license fee of \$500 per annum, and for doing a business of \$75,000 a license of \$375, and so on, is a measure intended for the regulation of those establishments, the license being graduated absolutely according to the amount of business they do. It is a revenue measure so far as that part of the bill is concerned. If that be true, a point of order lies to the whole. It is a revenue measure, pure and simple, it seems to me, so far as that clause of the bill goes.

I hope the honorable Senator from Arkansas knows very well that I should like to answer his question if he chooses to put it.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, when I have occupied the floor, I have made it an invariable rule to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts whenever he has requested me to do so. I have more than once requested him to yield, and he has invariably declined. As to whether it is true that he never declines to yield, I leave that to Senators who sit in this Chamber and who have been familiar with the debates. I do not care to get into a dispute with him about that matter. I asked him politely to yield, and he declined.

In regard to the pending proposition, if it were not for the provision in the Constitution that revenue measures shall originate in the House of Representatives, there could be no question but what this amendment could originate here. The Senator from Massachusetts says it is not unconstitutional. I say the only reason why a revenue measure can not originate here is because the Constitution says such a measure shall originate in the other House. If that does not make it unconstitutional for such a measure to originate here, I do not know the meaning of language.

Mr. President, I repeat that it is not a question for the Presiding Officer, it is not a rule, it is a constitutional provision which says that all revenue measures shall originate in the other House of Congress. If what the Senator from Massachusetts argues is true, then it would not rest with the Senate to determine the question raised by the Senator from North Dakota as to whether or not this amendment is obnoxious to that provision of the Constitution which says that revenue measures shall originate in the other House; it would rest with the Presiding Officer.

On the same reasoning, the Presiding Officer could take up any bill which was introduced and say it should not be considered by the Senate because it proposed to raise revenue. It is a question for the Senate to decide, for each Senator to decide for himself according to his judgment and conscience as to whether or not this is a revenue bill within the meaning of the clause contained in the Constitution of the United States. I respectfully submit that it is not a rule, but that it is a constitutional provision; and that if we originate a revenue measure here, we violate that Constitution. It will not do, therefore, for the Senator from Massachusetts to argue that it is not a constitutional question for each Senator to decide for himself, but a rule of procedure to be decided by the Chair. I say that it is a constitutional provision, and is as binding on us as any other provision in the Constitution; that we must construe it for ourselves, and that it is not to be construed for us by the Presiding Officer.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I wish to make one observation as regards the personal question between the Senator from Arkansas and myself. I do not think I ever in my life refused to yield to a Senator who desired to put to me a question. If I have, the occasions have been very few. I have very often, when I was in the middle of a sentence or in the middle of a proposition half stated, refused to allow a Senator to put a question at that point and cut my statement in two in the middle, and lead me away from what I was desiring to talk about to what he was desiring to have me talk about. When the Senator from Arkansas rose to interrupt me, I asked him to allow me to finish my sentence, and stated that when I had done so I would hear him. If he or any other Senator finds anything to object to in that transaction, I will stick to my own view about it.

Mr. BERRY. You will do what?

Mr. HOAR. I say I must stick to my own view about it.

Mr. BERRY. Very well.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I wish to repeat the proposition. It must be settled by the precedents of the Senate—it is not worth while to discuss it; but the point of order, as I understand it, is not that this measure is unconstitutional, a measure which Congress can not constitutionally pass, but the point of order is that the rules for the order of business governing this body require that measures of this kind shall not originate here, but shall originate elsewhere; and it seems to me that is just as much a question of order or principle, being enacted in the Constitution, as it would be if it were enacted in a rule.

Is not the Constitution a rule of this body? Suppose we undertake to pass a bill without an enacting clause, an enacting clause being prescribed in the Constitution, is there any doubt that it would be the duty of the Chair to hold that that was not one of the measures or bills which the Senate could lawfully deal with? So it seems to me as a matter of original principle that it is the duty of the Chair to enforce this constitutional rule unless the precedents of the Senate shall settle it otherwise.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] seemed to agree that if this was a money bill it was not in order. If this is not a revenue bill, I do not know what it is, for all imaginable business which can be carried on in the Territory of Alaska is to be taxed, and the taxes are not for the purpose in any manner of regulating in the slightest degree the busi-

ness to be transacted. It can not be asserted that it is the exercise of the police power.

The amendment starts out with providing taxes as follows:

Abstract offices, \$50 per annum.
Banks, \$250 per annum.
Brokers (money, bill, note, and stock), \$100 per annum.
Billiard rooms, \$25 per table per annum.
Bowling alleys, \$25 per annum.
Breweries, \$500 per annum.

And so forth.

Two or three pages of the amendment are devoted to the imposition of license taxes on various trades and pursuits. If the bill should become a general law with that amendment and should be made applicable to all the business of the United States, we would raise more revenue under it than we do under our combined internal-revenue taxes and import duties; and, as suggested to me by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], business would not be transacted in the slightest degree differently from what it would be without the tax.

The whole bill is a revenue bill, as much so as any bill which has passed the Senate for years. The only difference is that in this case the bill does not impose import duties, but it provides internal-revenue taxes.

Mr. WILSON. May I ask the Senator a question not especially on the point of order?

Mr. TELLER. Certainly.

Mr. WILSON. If the amendment should go out on the point of order, what method will we have for raising revenue to support the government which we are about to create in Alaska, there being no other appropriation made at this time for that purpose?

Mr. TELLER. I think we provide for the judiciary in Alaska from money now in the Treasury. I do not understand that it has ever been the policy of the Government of the United States to exact revenues from the Territories for the payment of officials.

Mr. WILSON. This is the only instance, I believe, on record; but if the Senator will permit me, we have made no provision other than in this bill providing for the establishment of a government in Alaska.

Mr. TELLER. We can make such a provision without any trouble.

The amendment as it now stands is objectionable to the point of order. It is objectionable because it proposes to impose upon the people of the Territory of Alaska a burden which is not imposed upon any other people. I should vote against the amendment if it contained nothing but the mere question of the repeal of existing law as to the sale of liquor in the Territory. I am very much opposed to repealing that law. I believe the law can be fairly well enforced. If, however, there is any more legislation required to enforce it, I shall be happy to join the Senators who think the law is difficult of enforcement in securing that kind of legislation. If this is not a money bill, it is useless to talk about what constitutes a money bill.

Mr. CAFFERY. Mr. President, I have not read the amendment, but I think I understand its scope as stated by Senators who have argued upon the question of its constitutionality. It appears to be an enactment authorizing the sale of liquors in the Territory of Alaska under certain conditions, grading the license according to the amount of business done. I believe I state it correctly.

If this power can be exercised under any known jurisdiction of the United States as a police power, then it occurs to me that the objection made of the orderly procedure of such a measure as this is not good. If it is in the exercise of the police power possessed by the United States to make all necessary rules and regulations concerning the government of the Territories, then it is not amenable to the constitutional point of being a bill to raise revenue originating in the Senate. All bills to raise revenue must originate in the House of Representatives. But is this a bill to raise revenue? Is it not a bill to regulate the liquor traffic in the Territory of Alaska?

Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator allow me to call his attention to line 24 of section 16, being the amendment proposed by the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS]?

Mr. CAFFERY. The Senator from Massachusetts draws my attention to the provision in line 24 of the amendment, which reads:

Mercantile establishments: Doing a business of \$100,000 per annum, \$500 per annum; doing a business of \$75,000 per annum, \$375 per annum, etc.

This is a license tax upon persons engaged in mercantile business. If the United States have complete and plenary jurisdiction over the Territory of Alaska, they have the same power to impose a license tax upon individuals carrying on different pursuits as have the States or as has any other sovereignty, and it is an acknowledged point that a State or any sovereignty has the right to impose a license tax upon various occupations. That inheres to the sovereignty of the State.

I take it that the United States has supreme jurisdiction over the Territory of Alaska, and if this regulation of the liquor traffic properly comes in the exercise of its police power, as I think it does, then I believe that the point of unconstitutionality as to procedure, as to whether this bill ought to originate in the Senate or not, is not well taken. I believe that this is the constitutional exercise of a constitutional power which Congress has over the regulation of whatever matter it chooses to regulate in the Territories.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to ask the Senator from Louisiana if he thinks the object of the section he has read is to get the money for the Treasury or to regulate the business—which?

Mr. CAFFERY. Perhaps it is an object to get money. Perhaps one of the objects of the proposed act is to get the money. I do not think the fact that one of the purposes of the framers of the bill is to get revenue from it would defeat the power of Congress in the premises. They have power to frame any rule and regulation they see fit, in my opinion, for the proper government of the Territory; and if in the framing of the laws for this purpose they impose license taxes upon persons carrying on business, that does not defeat their power, notwithstanding that the amount of money levied will flow into the United States Treasury. I suppose that one of the purposes of the framers of the amendment is to provide money for the government of the Territory itself, in part; and if so, that would be a legitimate purpose and a legitimate exercise of the power of Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Do other Senators desire to be heard on the point of order? The Chair is unable to find any precedent in the Senate annals for a decision on such a point of order, but in the Journal of the House of Representatives there is a decision bearing on this question, which the Secretary will read:

The Secretary read as follows:

A motion was made by Mr. Fillmore that the regular order of business be suspended for the present and that the House do proceed to the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 72) entitled "An act to authorize an issue of Treasury notes."

And the question being put,

It passed in the affirmative—two-thirds voting therefor.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill (No. 72) entitled "An act to authorize an issue of Treasury notes;" and the question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Sprigg on the 25th instant, that the said amendments be committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

And, after debate,

The previous question was moved by Mr. Stanley; when

Mr. Roosevelt submitted for the decision of the Chair, as a question of privilege, the following:

"Whereas the amendment made by the Senate to the bill for the issue of Treasury notes, rendering the same an addition to, instead of a partial substitution for, the twelve million loan heretofore authorized by law, converts the said bill into a bill for raising revenue, which, by the Constitution, can only originate in the House of Representatives, and is a breach of the privileges of this House: Therefore,

"Resolved, That the said amendment can not be entertained by this House, and that the bill and amendments be returned to the Senate with a respectful communication to that effect."

The Speaker decided that the point raised was a question of constitutional power between the two Houses of Congress and was not a question of privilege which, in his opinion, it was his duty to submit to the House.

From this decision Mr. Roosevelt took an appeal to the House.

And the question was put, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

And passed in the affirmative—yeas 112, nays 73.—House Journal, second session Twenty-seventh Congress, page 287.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question being of such grave import, as suggested by Senators, the Chair will submit the question to the Senate. Is the amendment in order? [Putting the question.] The yeas appear to have it.

Mr. MANTLE and Mr. CARTER called for a division; and there were on a division—ayes 17, noes 10, no quorum voting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No quorum has voted.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. BATE. No quorum has voted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That fact will be developed upon a call of the yeas and nays.

Mr. BATE. It has already been developed by the division. Did not the division show it?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee is correct.

Mr. FAULKNER. If the division shows the want of a quorum, under the rules of the Senate the roll must be called.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia is correct.

Mr. CARTER. I understand the fact to be that, pending a division, and prior to the announcement of the result, the Senator from North Dakota demanded the yeas and nays. Consequently the fact that a quorum was not present was not revealed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair calls the attention of the Senator from Montana to the fact that the Chair had announced that no quorum had voted.

Mr. CHANDLER. I call for the regular order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The regular order is the call of the Senate. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Allen,	Faulkner,	McMillan,	Rawlins,
Bacon,	Gallinger,	Mallory,	Shoup,
Bate,	Gear,	Mantle,	Smith,
Berry,	Hanna,	Money,	Stewart,
Burrows,	Hansbrough,	Morrill,	Teller,
Butler,	Harris,	Murphy,	Thurston,
Caffery,	Hawley,	Nelson,	Tillman,
Cannon,	Heitfeld,	Pasco,	Turley,
Carter,	Hoar,	Perkins,	Turner,
Chandler,	Kenney,	Pettigrew,	Walthall,
Chilton,	Kyle,	Pettus,	Warren,
Clay,	McBride,	Platt, Conn.	Wetmore,
Deboe,	McEnery,	Pritchard,	
Fairbanks,	McLaurin,	Proctor,	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Fifty-four Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. CARTER. In view of the protracted discussion which has obtained, the half hour originally suggested by the Senator from Louisiana having long since passed, I ask that the pending bill may be laid over and that the Senator from Louisiana may be permitted to conclude his remarks.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. In view of the uncertainty which exists in the minds of many Senators in regard to whether or not the point of order would lie, I will withdraw it.

Mr. GALLINGER. I renew my motion to recommit the bill to the committee whence it came.

Mr. CARTER. Let the bill go over with the motion of the Senator from New Hampshire pending.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That course will be pursued.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2680) amending "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," approved February 15, 1893.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana is entitled to the floor.

Mr. CAFFERY. Mr. President, when I was discussing the pending bill some time ago, the question was propounded to me by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. WALTHALL] whether or not I favored an amendment suggested by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON]. I replied to him that while I was not prepared to say that I would accept the amendment, I thought it was in line with the amendment suggested by a member of the other House, Mr. CATCHINGS, which I had seen, and I then saw no particular objection to it.

I had heard the amendment read, but my hearing is not too acute, and I mistook its terms and scope. After reading the amendment, I am satisfied that it eviscerates this bill and destroys to a large extent existing law in regard to quarantine so far as the Federal authority extends. I could not under any circumstances accept the amendment suggested by the Senator from Georgia with my views of the necessity of a uniform and comprehensive system of quarantine.

I introduced a number of documents and papers relating to the subject, but I had not finished when I was last addressing the Senate, and now I send up and ask to have incorporated in my remarks a paper by Dr. H. R. Carter, surgeon of the Marine-Hospital Service, touching the value of the measures of quarantine resorted to by the United States quarantine officials in various epidemics. I also send up another paper by Dr. Carter, in answer to objections to the mandatory pratique of the Federal quarantine. I also send up a letter from Dr. White, in charge of the immigration bureau at Ellis Island, to Dr. Wyman, Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service. I also send up correspondence touching the transfer of the Savannah quarantine station to the Marine-Hospital Service. I ask to have these documents printed in the appendix to my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CANNON in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

(The papers referred to will be found in Appendixes F, G, H, and I.)

Mr. WALTHALL. Do these doctors all belong to the Marine-Hospital Service?

Mr. CAFFERY. Yes, sir; those I have noted. I will conclude the remarks which I have to make on this subject by a short history of the Marine-Hospital Service and its work.

The Marine-Hospital Service was inaugurated in 1798. It was originally a charitable institution and founded upon the contributions of seamen to a general fund collected by the customs officers of the United States in order to afford a hospital for sick and disabled seamen. That necessarily engendered medical attendance. It is manifest that sailors visiting every port and every clime are apt to contract the diseases of foreign countries, which, being transported into our country, become epidemic, and therefore that the surgeons and medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service had and have abundant opportunity to acquaint themselves with

diseases of foreign origin which are apt to become epidemic when conveyed into the United States.

This Bureau from a small beginning has grown into the proportions of a department of public health. It is properly under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury, for reasons which I have heretofore adduced. From 2 surgeons, as originally constituted, there are 116 medical officers attached to that Bureau. From a very small number of seamen treated in the beginning there are now about 50,000 seamen treated annually in the marine hospitals of the United States. From a mere medical attention to disabled seamen the scope of the services of the medical officers of the service now embraces the charge of 11 quarantine stations, constituted by statute, the charge of the examination of all officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service, of the Life-Saving Service, and the examination, I believe, of a portion of the naval service.

The members of the medical corps of the Marine-Hospital Service undergo a most strict examination. They are graduates of medical colleges of the highest reputation. They come from the Medical College of Maine; Western Reserve Medical College; Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Pennsylvania Medical College; Chicago Medical College; Rush Medical College; University of Georgetown, District of Columbia; University of Michigan; Columbian College, Washington, D. C.; Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York; National Medical College, Washington, D. C.; University of Pennsylvania; University of Maryland; College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston; Dartmouth Medical College, New Hampshire; McGill College, Montreal, Canada; Harvard Medical School, Boston; Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Medical College, South Carolina; Virginia Medical College; University of Virginia; Miami Medical School, Cincinnati; Long Island Medical College, New York; St. Louis Medical College.

So it will be seen that the surgeons of the Marine-Hospital Service come from every medical college almost in the United States, and those medical colleges rank among the highest in the United States. Therefore it is to be presumed that the officers are well and abundantly equipped for the service.

Mr. WALTHALL. May I ask the Senator from Louisiana a question?

Mr. CAFFERY. Certainly.

Mr. WALTHALL. Are those medical officers required to have any experience in the treatment of contagious diseases, such as yellow fever? Is that a prerequisite?

Mr. CAFFERY. I do not know that that is a prerequisite.

Mr. WALTHALL. It is of great importance.

Mr. CAFFERY. But I do know that the most experienced and well-equipped yellow-fever experts in the United States belong to the medical corps of the Marine-Hospital Service. They have to have a first-class medical education to commence with. They are then examined with great care by a corps of medical examiners, and after examination they are admitted as acting surgeons.

Mr. WALTHALL. Did the Senator hear the statement of the Senator from Florida [Mr. MALLORY] the other day, that when he went to visit the Ship Island quarantine station as a member of the committee he found that the medical officer in charge there had seen but one case of yellow fever in his life?

Mr. CAFFERY. I have some remembrance of it.

Mr. WALTHALL. It does not comport exactly with the Senator's statement.

Mr. CAFFERY. I beg pardon of the Senator from Mississippi, I think it comports very well with my statement, because it is quite possible that in some locality where yellow fever is not prevalent there may be an officer who has never seen more than one case of yellow fever.

Mr. WALTHALL. That is not such a locality.

Mr. CAFFERY. It is not necessary for an officer to be stationed there who is a yellow-fever expert when there is no yellow fever. I understand this medical corps is an elastic corps.

Mr. WALTHALL. If the Senator will allow me, the officer referred to by the Senator from Florida was a quarantine officer. I should think he ought to know something about yellow fever.

Mr. CAFFERY. Certainly. I do not say that the service is absolutely perfect. My knowledge of the service is only gathered from the history of its work, particularly in yellow-fever epidemics, and the success of the efforts of the medical corps both in keeping out yellow fever and other epidemic diseases and in suppressing those diseases after they have gained entrance into a State. It may be that while the physician at the quarantine station at Ship Island had seen but one case of yellow fever he was a considerable expert in the matter of yellow fever. One case is enough.

Mr. MALLORY. He had not seen a case before last summer. That is what I stated.

Mr. WALTHALL. He had not seen any case before last summer, and then only one.

Mr. CAFFERY. That, perhaps, can be accounted for by the

fact that he was the resident physician, and when the yellow fever was declared epidemic and became flagrant there were sent to this point experts in yellow fever by this same medical corps.

Mr. WALTHALL. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. CAFFERY. Certainly.

Mr. WALTHALL. Can the Senator tell us whether the Super-vising Surgeon-General himself ever saw a single case of yellow fever?

Mr. CAFFERY. I can not.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator from Louisiana permit me?

Mr. CAFFERY. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. I should like to ask the Senator from Louisiana whether he knows of any reason why, if health matters and quarantine matters pass from the control of the Marine-Hospital Service into the hands of a commission, they will have a larger corps of physicians who have had experience in yellow fever than the Marine-Hospital Service has?

Mr. CAFFERY. None in the world.

Mr. GALLINGER. None in the world. Is it not a fact, I will ask the Senator, that the experts in yellow fever and other infectious diseases, as well as the leading men of the profession, will not be employed either by the Marine-Hospital Service or a commission? They have other work to do that is more important and profitable to them. Is not that a fact?

Mr. CAFFERY. So far as the State health officers are concerned that is true, but there are a number of yellow-fever experts attached to the Marine-Hospital Service.

Mr. GALLINGER. Precisely; and I was about to suggest to the Senator what very likely he has stated. I have not been permitted to listen to this discussion. Is it not a fact that the Marine-Hospital Service have men like Dr. Guiteras, trained in the treatment of yellow fever and other infectious diseases, who are sent to those points when yellow fever exists?

Mr. CAFFERY. Precisely.

Mr. GALLINGER. And under their direction an epidemic is controlled?

Mr. CAFFERY. Precisely. That is substantially what I stated in answer to the inquiry of the Senator from Mississippi in that regard—that this service is an elastic one. In my opinion, while it may be necessary at a port where yellow fever is likely to come in to have stationed there permanently a yellow-fever expert, yet if yellow fever is not prevalent and the physician at the quarantine station is perfectly competent to disinfect ships and kill the germs, there may not be an immediate necessity for an expert; but the very moment yellow fever is declared the Medical Corps of the Marine-Hospital Service has at command the best experts in the United States, and they are immediately sent to the scene of danger.

They commence their disinfection process; they stamp out the disease; and it is perfectly easy for the resident physicians, by a species of disinfection which is now applied to all incoming ships from yellow-fever or other infectious districts, to stamp out this disease, and it is only when it appears that it is necessary to have the presence of experts.

I was going on to state generally the equipment of this medical corps. I stated the practice of colleges represented in the medical corps by graduates of those colleges now in that corps, and I will now state some of the work that this corps has done in yellow fever.

The Marine-Hospital Service took charge and control of the epidemic of yellow fever in Brunswick, Ga., in 1893. They took charge and control of the yellow-fever epidemic in Texas in 1883 and in Florida in 1888. They have taken charge of the smallpox wherever it has appeared upon the border of the United States and Canada and in other places. They have succeeded in a most wonderful degree preventing the introduction of cholera into the United States.

Mr. President, let me read a statement in regard to the success of the applications of the Marine-Hospital Service physicians as to preventing cholera from being introduced into the United States. I read from a statement I have already placed in the RECORD:

After cholera had been declared epidemic in Naples, three vessels left for the United States—the *Masilia*, *Weser*, and *Cashmere*—and all were made to conform to the regulations. They all arrived at the port of New York with no cholera en route or at time of arrival. During the same period four vessels with the same class of passengers and their places of origin similar, in many cases identical, the water and food supply being the same as on the vessels for the United States, left for South America, and all were turned back by the South American authorities and returned to Naples. One, the *Vincenza Florida*, had about 50 deaths; the *Andrea Gloria*, 80 on the way out—total not ascertained; another 84 deaths, and the fourth, 230 deaths from cholera.

Here were seven vessels leaving Naples, three for the United States and four for South American ports. Under the disinfection process adopted and applied by the medical corps of the Marine-Hospital Service, those vessels which cleared for the United States were disinfected and the cholera germ destroyed. They

arrived in the city of New York and not one single death occurred from cholera. The other four, due for places in South America, which were not subjected to the treatment the three were that entered the port of New York, coming from the same place, with the same kind of passengers, with the same supply of food and water, suffered to the extent of 233 deaths. There, sir, in that one single instance is conclusive proof of the necessity of a maritime quarantine.

I have argued, and I argue still, that the same power which has jurisdiction over maritime quarantine ought to have power over interstate quarantine, because of the necessity of quick and concerted action, because of the greater ability of the United States medical corps to treat these diseases, which from the nature of their occupation they are familiar with, and because of the abundance of means which the United States can supply and does supply.

Mr. President, there are eleven United States quarantine stations. They are at the Delaware Breakwater; Reedy Island, Delaware River; Cape Charles, Virginia; Blackbeard Island, Sapelo Sound, Georgia; Brunswick, Ga.; Dry Tortugas, Florida; Ship Island, Gulf of Mexico; San Diego, Cal.; Angel Island, San Francisco Bay, California; Port Townsend, Wash.; Cape Fear Quarantine, Southport, N. C.

Besides, under the law as it now exists this medical corps is represented at every consular port in foreign countries where contagious diseases that visit the United States originate—cholera, yellow fever, bubonic plague, and such diseases. It is their province and duty to make a complete study of these diseases, so that ships from those countries may be subjected to the proper scientific treatment and made so free of disease that they can enter the ports of the United States.

Now, Mr. President, I have been for some days discussing this question, having been delayed by the memorial services which have taken place in this body in honor of the memory of the late Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Earle, and a late member of the House, Mr. Simpkins. This subject is one of great moment to the whole United States. I have no pride of opinion as to the best means of preventing yellow fever, or as to the best branch to execute any law that Congress in its wisdom sees fit to adopt. My whole purpose, my whole desire, is to relieve the country from these dreadful visitations and to place the United States upon a basis where some kind of intercourse between its citizens may be had safe and secure during the prevalence of these fearful visitations.

APPENDIX A.

EXTRACT FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, DECEMBER 6, 1897.

The recent prevalence of yellow fever in a number of cities and towns throughout the South has resulted in much disturbance of commerce and demonstrated the necessity of such amendments to our quarantine laws as will make the regulations of the national quarantine authorities paramount. The Secretary of the Treasury, in the portion of his report relating to the operation of the Marine-Hospital Service, calls attention to the defects in the present quarantine laws and recommends amendments thereto which will give the Treasury Department the requisite authority to prevent the invasion of epidemic diseases from foreign countries, and in times of emergency, like that of the past summer, will add to the efficiency of the sanitary measures for the protection of the people and at the same time prevent unnecessary restriction of commerce. I concur in his recommendation.

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOR THE YEAR 1897.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE LAW.

The Surgeon-General reports the necessity for a strictly national quarantine law, to which attention has been called in previous reports. In his report for 1896 there were shown the unequal benefits and at the same time the danger involved in the operations of the present quarantine law, that of February 15, 1893, which permits State and local quarantines to be conducted under their own rules and regulations, provided, in the opinion of the Secretary, additional rules and regulations are not required. The Surgeon-General maintains that the national quarantine regulations should be made paramount. He states that under the provision of the law which requires him to aid in the execution and enforcement of State and local quarantine regulations claim has frequently been made by local authorities that this is the chief intent of the law, and that, however absurd and unnecessary local quarantine regulations may be, the Marine-Hospital Service is bound to aid in the enforcement of them.

He recommends that the law of 1893 be amended so that its effect shall be to make national quarantine regulations paramount and to prevent interference with their enforcement by any State or local legislation. This feature of the law should apply to both maritime and interstate quarantine. Its necessity with regard to maritime quarantine has been amply demonstrated, as shown in

previous annual reports. With regard to interstate quarantine, its necessity has been forcibly revealed during the recent epidemic of yellow fever in the South, when local quarantine authorities placed restrictions which not only paralyzed commerce, but prevented the exercise of their full duties by the officers of the Government in their efforts to prevent the disease spreading from one section to another. It is suggested that the law should be so framed that it will be within the province of the Secretary of the Treasury promptly to establish a quarantine station without regard to the State or local quarantine at whatever points and at any time that he may deem it necessary for the public safety to take such action.

RESOLUTIONS OF LEGISLATURES, BOARDS OF TRADE, MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

The New York Chamber of Commerce in 1871 passed the following resolution:

"That the committee on foreign commerce be instructed to prepare a memorial to Congress asking such legislation of that body as shall serve to place the subject of quarantine and immigration under the charge of the General Government."

Pensacola (Fla.) Chamber of Commerce, October 11, 1894, passed the following:

"Resolved, That the time has arrived when the future growth of Pensacola as a shipping port demands the free entry of all shipping under the supervision of the United States Marine-Hospital Service."

Report of the special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York on quarantine at the port of New York during the cholera of 1892:

"Resolved, That the chamber of commerce memorialize the President and the Congress of the United States to enact as speedily as may be a suitable law placing the control of quarantine at New York and at all other places under national control.

"Resolved, That the attention of Congress is respectfully directed to the injurious influences that continued indiscriminate immigration may have upon the welfare of this country, in the hope that careful investigation relative thereto may be promptly had.

* * * * *

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"ALEXANDER E. ORR,

"SETH LOW,

"SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,

"J. PIERPONT MORGAN,

"Special Committee.

"NEW YORK, December 13, 1892."

Report of the New York Board of Trade on national quarantine, dated January 6, 1896, the conclusion of which is as follows:

"The conclusion of your committee, therefore, is that it is essential to the safety of our people and the protection of their lives that a national quarantine system be established in the United States at the earliest possible day. We believe that to be effective the system adopted must be national, and that any systems maintained at ports of entry under State or local control should not be allowed to conflict or hinder the national system."

Resolutions by the physicians of the State of Illinois on national control of quarantine:

"We therefore come to you as medical men simply to express most earnestly our convictions that whatever form your legislative action may assume, its outcome should be the establishment at once of a complete quarantine system, without reserve, under national control, paramount to all local systems and as comprehensive in its scope and power as constitutional limitations will permit."

Resolutions of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange:

"PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1892.

"At an adjourned meeting of the board of directors of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas a circular dated December 21, 1892, was mailed to each member of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, also to about 3,700 prominent business men and organizations of the city of Philadelphia, asking what system of quarantine they favored; and

"Whereas the replies received are almost unanimous in favor of a national quarantine: Be it, and it is hereby,

"Resolved, That the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange earnestly advocates the immediate passage by Congress of a law establishing Federal quarantine throughout the United States on the lines laid down by the Secretary of the Treasury in his recent annual report, believing that such a law would insure a uniform, modern, and scientific quarantine throughout the whole country, and give maximum protection, with no unnecessary restrictions upon commerce, and at the lowest cost; it is further

"Resolved, That both Houses of Congress be petitioned to pass such a law, and to pass it at once, so that the Marine-Hospital

Service within the next four months may be enabled to complete all necessary preparations for keeping out cholera; it is further

"Resolved, That the Philadelphia Congressional delegation be urged to use every effort to have such a law passed at once; it is further

"Resolved, That the Board of Trade, the Commercial Exchange, the Manufacturers' Club, the Trades League, and the Vessel Owners and Captains' Association, all of Philadelphia, and the maritime exchanges or associations of New York, Boston, and Baltimore be asked to cooperate in obtaining the legislation referred to; and it is further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, the governor of the State of Pennsylvania, the State board of health of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia board of health, and to the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York."

Resolutions of the Tri-State Medical Association of Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, October, 1897:

"Resolved, That the recent outbreak of yellow fever in the South, and the numerous conflicting State and municipal quarantine regulations emphasize the great need of national quarantine laws which are uniform and protective."

"Resolved, That the Tri-State Medical Association, in convention assembled, hereby urges upon Congress the necessity of national quarantine laws which shall give exclusive charge of quarantine to the United States Marine-Hospital Service in connection with the development of cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, and plague."

The American Medical Association, in June, 1873, appointed a committee to urge on Congress the passage of an act for a national quarantine.

The quarantine convention in Jacksonville, February, 1878, adopted a report asking that a uniform and efficient system of quarantine should be adopted and administered by the National Government.

Resolutions adopted by the board of health, Mobile, Ala., October 9, 1873:

"Resolved, Inasmuch as no quarantine measures of our seaports can be effective against the importation of disease without uniformity in time and method, that Congress be memorialized to establish a uniform system of quarantine under national supervision."

Resolutions of the Georgia legislature, 1897:

"Whereas the present epidemic of yellow fever in the South has demonstrated that the local authorities are insufficient to prevent the introduction and spread of epidemic diseases, principally because of want of uniform regulations governing health affairs; and

"Whereas the health regulations now in force, viz, State, municipal, and county, each dependent on the other, and one frequently conflicting with another, have proven disastrous to travel, State and interstate commerce, and business generally; and

"Whereas it is desirable in the interest of the public health and State and interstate commerce to provide for a more uniform system of quarantine; and

"Whereas the regulations of the United States Marine-Hospital Service are framed with due regard to local and climatic conditions: Therefore,

"Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Georgia, That hereafter in case of an outbreak of yellow fever, cholera, smallpox, or plague, all quarantine matters in the State of Georgia shall be turned over to the United States Marine-Hospital Service during the continuance of such epidemic, under appropriate legislation to be hereafter enacted by Congress, enlarging the powers of the United States Marine-Hospital Service granted under the act of Congress approved February 15, 1893."

"Resolved further, That pending such additional legislation by Congress all certificates of freedom from danger of conveying infection from persons, localities, baggage, freight, and vehicles, for the transportation of passengers and freight duly signed by medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service shall be accepted by the State and local authorities in the State of Georgia."

"Resolved further, That we respectfully memorialize Congress to enact the necessary legislation to effectuate this resolution."

"Resolved further, That we request our Senators and Representatives to use all proper means to have such legislation adopted."

"Resolved, That the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service be furnished with a copy of this resolution."

LETTER OF GEORGE C. SMITH, PRESIDENT OF THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD, TO GOVERNOR R. B. BULLOCK.

ATLANTA, GA., October 25, 1897.

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to our recent conversation, I beg to hand you the following statement:

The present visitation of yellow fever in the South has brought

about a condition of affairs which, I believe, is worthy of the serious consideration of all thoughtful people.

Never before in the history of epidemics in this country has the power of quarantine been exercised in such an arbitrary and disastrous manner.

Yellow fever was announced in New Orleans, Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Mobile, and other places in Louisiana and Alabama early in the month of September, 1897. The effect of this announcement was to bring into action several distinct quarantines, acting concurrently under assumed legal authority. The boards of health of various cities immediately prohibited all passenger trains running from or through infected points from stopping within the corporate limits of such places and placed their inspectors upon all trains arriving and departing on the direct line of travel to and from infected points. Municipal restrictions were also placed in effect preventing not only the receipt of freight from infected points, but the through passage of such freight, as well as the receipt of through passage of empty equipment.

Simultaneously the boards of health of several States adopted restrictions against both passengers and freight entering such States from infected points or the return of equipment into such States which had been in infected places. The State also placed its own inspectors upon the trains of railway companies forming direct lines to and from the infected districts. The rules of the State and city quarantines were materially different in many particulars, causing great confusion in the adaptation of the transportation service in their varying requirements.

Unusual and arbitrary rules were promulgated by State boards of health, prohibiting even the transportation of flat cars, coal cars, or ore cars without fumigation. Places like the city of Atlanta, Ga., which had been proven by long experience exempt from yellow fever, were subjected to quarantine restrictions, preventing the movement of both passengers and traffic.

With the utmost difficulty modifications of such quarantine restrictions were obtained after several weeks' negotiation with State and municipal authorities, although but one single yellow-fever case existed in the city of Atlanta, and that a refugee.

Varying periods of residence in uninfected localities were required by different States and cities before persons who had been in infected places were allowed to enter quarantined territory, causing great confusion and frequent detention to passenger traffic. Shotgun quarantines were established in many localities, preventing the movement of either freight or passenger trains through large sections of the country. The alarm was so great in the State of Alabama that the State board of health prohibited the citizens of that State from obtaining refuge at any place within its limits. All citizens of Alabama from infected places were, therefore, obliged to seek an asylum beyond the boundaries of their own State, although many places within their State were willing to receive them.

In addition to municipal, county, and State quarantines and the numerous shotgun regulations prevailing in country communities, the United States Marine-Hospital Service established a supervisory control over the movement of passengers and baggage to and from infected districts. Inspectors of the United States Marine-Hospital Service were placed upon all trains and assumed charge of the fumigation of all baggage and personal effects of passengers. It is proper to say, the operation of the United States Marine-Hospital Service has been systematically and intelligently conducted under the supervision of experienced physicians familiar with the standard requirements for the suppression and spread of yellow fever, and its methods have been in marked contrast with the State, city, and county regulations.

The multiplicity of officers, inspectors, rules, regulations, and orders which have been emitted by the numerous boards, governors, and health officers have tended to greatly confuse and embarrass the efforts made by the transportation lines to conduct business in a systematic and orderly manner.

All railway companies reaching the infected districts have made continuous and well-directed efforts to meet the sudden and pressing demands for transportation and to comply with all requirements of the various authorities which have assumed jurisdiction over them, whether legally constituted or not. The entire commercial system of many States in the South has been thrown into a chaotic condition, largely attributable to the want of a uniform, intelligent, and authoritative supervision over quarantine regulations.

The spread of the disease from one city to another until a half dozen States have become infected is undoubtedly due to the lack of an effective and intelligent administration of quarantine regulations. The control of the entire subject of quarantine by the United States authorities would, in my judgment, accomplish the following results:

First. Prevent the spread of contagious diseases like yellow fever from the original point of infection.

Second. Provide uniform and scientific methods of quarantine where many foci of infection have to be dealt with.

Third. Prevent unnecessary and disastrous interruptions to the commerce of the country by providing reasonable, intelligent, and effective supervision over transportation lines.

I trust the foregoing will give you some information of value on the subject referred to.

Yours, very truly,

GEO. C. SMITH,
President and General Manager.

Governor R. B. BULLOCK, Atlanta, Ga.

LETTER OF EX-GOVERNOR RUFUS B. BULLOCK TO THE PRESIDENT.

ENGLISH-AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
Atlanta, Ga., October 27, 1897.

MR. PRESIDENT: The diversified and irregular enforcement of quarantines by towns, counties, and States is a serious and dangerous hindrance to commercial and individual travel. The necessity for uniform action under Federal authority is so apparent as to make any argument superfluous.

My object in writing is to ask, Mr. President, that you call the attention of Congress to this subject in a line of your coming message. I can safely assure you of the support of our leading Southern journals for any proper legislation taking national control of this most vitally important subject.

Your attention is invited to the communication of President Smith on this subject, inclosed.

Very respectfully,

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

The President of the United States, WM. McKINLEY,
Washington, D. C.

FROM THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH OF MICHIGAN.

In illustration of the interest which the interior States have in maritime quarantine and their desire for a strictly national system and as demonstrating that the expenses of quarantine should be met by the whole people rather than by vessels entering the several ports, I insert here the following communication from the board of health of Michigan, a copy of which was forwarded to the Marine-Hospital Bureau:

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Lansing, March 18, 1896.

To the honorable the Senators and Congressmen
from Michigan, Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: We, the officers of the Michigan State board of health, having in mind especially the protection of the citizens of Michigan from danger of contracting communicable diseases from immigrants and immigrants' baggage passing through the port at Portland, Me., to which port many immigrants bound for Michigan and beyond sometimes come, especially in winter, when the St. Lawrence River is not navigable, and understanding that it is the desire of the local and of the State health authorities of Maine that a national quarantine station be established at the port of Portland, Me., do most respectfully urge the honorable the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Michigan to use their influence to bring about this desired improvement.

We believe that a frequently changing municipal government, with its varying ideas of the expediency of making expenditures which are more largely for the protection of citizens of other parts of this country than of the citizens of Maine, is not equal to the task of the continuous maintenance of a quarantine station which shall meet the requirements for safety to the health of our people.

We believe that the interests of the whole country would be much better served if there were at Portland, Me., a quarantine station under the control of the National Government.

Again expressing a desire that you use your influence in bringing about this desired change, we remain,

Very respectfully,

FRANK WELLS, President.
HENRY B. BAKER, Secretary.

APPENDIX B.

EXTRACTS FROM DAILY PRESS.

ALABAMA.

[Montgomery Advertiser, December 5, 1897.]

The report of the Birmingham Commercial Club showed communications from a number of trades bodies in the South and North, including those in Nashville, Chattanooga, and Philadelphia, heartily indorsing the project of national quarantine.

[Mobile Daily Herald, January 27, 1898.]

This matter of quarantine is too serious a one to be made subservient to theories or prejudices. We must have adequate protection from yellow fever this summer, and there must be Congressional action. We can see no reason why Congress should not pass the Caffery quarantine bill as amended in the Senate.

[Mobile Sunday Item, January 2, 1898.]

The shotgun quarantines and the jarring and conflicting regulations of towns, counties, and States are what Governor Johnston properly named them—intolerable. They killed trade, progress, production, personal liberty, and interstate commerce at one fell swoop.

CALIFORNIA.

[San Francisco Daily Report, November 3, 1897.]

It is this very disregard of local conditions that makes the national quarantine service better than the State service. The officers may be no better, though their long special experience should make them so; but they are far more independent. Their positions and livelihood do not depend on the maintenance of friendly relations with those affected by the quarantine rules, and they can act regardless of all personal considerations. The State official's term is short, and, like other State officials, he may feel that he must make hay while the sun shines. Hence he is always more likely to be improperly influenced than is the Federal official.

[San Francisco Daily Report, January 1, 1898.]

In two or three Southern States where the danger of disease importation is greatest the local authorities are delighted to have Federal officers take charge of their quarantines, not only because they are thus relieved of considerable expense and responsibility, but because they know how the United States quarantine can be depended upon. One thing that goes to make the Federal quarantine especially efficient is that the United States has agents at foreign ports whose business it is to transmit to the home Government—by telegraph if necessary—news of the sanitary condition of the ports at which they are respectively stationed. This is an advantage the State quarantine officers do not possess. There is no earthly need of the State quarantine service.

[San Francisco Argonaut, October 20, 1897.]

It is estimated that the loss of business even at Mobile has already amounted to \$4,000,000 and that at New Orleans to \$25,000,000, as the cotton freight business has been completely stopped. After this new invasion of the yellow plague shall have been checked, we are of the opinion that the Southern States, and we hope all the States of the Union, will be content to place quarantine in the hands of the Federal Government, where it belongs.

CONNECTICUT.

[Bridgeport Standard, October 19, 1897.]

The need of general quarantine regulations, uniform everywhere and impartially applied, is all the more evident as time passes on, and the people of all the South must see the need and advantage of such an arrangement.

[New Haven Evening Leader, January 3, 1898.]

This subject is of paramount interest to the people of the United States, for nothing enters deeper into the daily and business life of the people and the safety and welfare of the country than the question of protection from epidemic diseases. It is, however, not a question of persons or places or power.

It is a question of reasonable and logical methods of the General Government, dealing with one of the phases of maritime trade and commerce, a function which it exercises by the Constitution. It seems to us that there can be but one view which reasonable people will take of this question, and that is one which looks to the General Government as the powerful and uniform conservator of the public health. The bill of Representative HEPBURN, of Iowa, practically identical with that of Senator CAFFERY, confers the necessary power to deal with these epidemics. This measure should pass.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[Washington Star, October 6, 1897.]

In an emergency like an outbreak of a deadly fever there is no time for disputes between medical officers, governors, sheriffs, and other public servants. Jealousies are almost sure to arise if they are not prevented by wise efforts by some central authority with power and discretion to act freely. The Government has assumed charge of the interstate features of the transportation system of the country, and its action has resulted in better conditions generally. It can as well and much more profitably be given charge of the interstate features of the public health, for whenever an epidemic occurs or threatens, the smallest detail of the management of the protective work in one State has a most intimate relation to the health of all residents of all neighboring States.

[Washington Star, October 29, 1897.]

The futility and danger of the quarantine methods employed by the Gulf States and surrounding communities during times of disease contagion have been amply demonstrated during the past season of prevalence of yellow fever throughout a large area in that vicinity.

[Washington Post, September 20, 1897.]

The General Government should take charge—absolute charge—of quarantine regulations, or it should withdraw finally from the field. We should have one harmonious and uniform system, or

we should surrender the yellow-fever belt to chaos and to barbarism. These conflicts of authority, these jealousies, resentments, and animosities only complicate the difficulties of the situation. In the name of civilization and humanity, Congress ought to take hold of the question next winter and give us some intelligent and conclusive legislation in the premises.

[Washington Post, January 10, 1893.]

We trust that Congress will give us a national, absolute, and uniform system of quarantine.

FLORIDA.

[Pensacola Daily News, January 11, 1893.]

A national system would correct the panicky quarantine of the States and interior towns against the seaboard cities which has often operated to the great loss of the latter; would greatly lessen the present imposts on commerce. The expenses would not be borne by the vessels, but by the whole country, which is but just and right. The National Government should protect us against disease as against any other invasion.

[Pensacola Daily News, October 5, 1894.]

One of the principal reasons why the control of all quarantine affairs should be relegated to the Federal authorities is found in the constant conflict between different local boards.

GEORGIA.

[Atlanta Journal, December 16, 1897.]

Atlanta does want. So does all Georgia, and so do the press and people of all of the Southern States with almost unanimity. True, a few captious papers along the Gulf littoral have persistently whined against the adoption by Congress of any action looking to national supervision of a matter which gravely affects the business of the whole nation. But, as the Journal has shown from the beginning, this opposition, when not based on small local interests, is the result of hidebound adherence to effete ideas or to small personal prejudice.

[Atlanta Journal, January 31, 1897.]

Georgia was untouched by the yellow fever last summer, but she did suffer from the clumsy and ineffective quarantine methods which were adopted in neighboring States. Very few of those citizens of Georgia who had good opportunities to observe how State and local quarantine regulations worked then will be found now to oppose the movement for a national quarantine law. The fear of Federal interference with State rights will not deter them from advocating scientific, just, and uniform quarantine regulations, and there seems to be no way to secure these so long as every bailiwick is permitted to remain a quarantine law unto itself.

[Atlanta Journal, December 8, 1897.]

The local quarantine regulations of the States and cities were recently afflicted with yellow fever proved not only ineffective but ridiculous.

[Atlanta Journal, November 10, 1897.]

To prevent the spread of epidemics, as well as to prevent unreasonable attacks upon business and interference with the rights of the public without just cause, the proposed enlargement of the powers of the Marine-Hospital Service should by all means be accomplished.

[Savannah Morning News, October 10, 1897.]

The whole matter of quarantine should be in the hands of one authority—an authority having the means and the power to act in accordance with the actual demands of the situation. That authority is the General Government.

[Atlanta Constitution, October 9, 1897.]

As matters now stand, the commercial interests of the South are wholly at the mercy of ridiculous and unwarranted measures, and scarcely a day passes without giving rise to some development which grievously emphasizes the need of centralized and uniform regulations.

[Macon Telegraph, October 24, 1897.]

No State government is strong enough to deal with him [Yellow Jack—i. e., yellow fever] adequately, and the expense of the task should be put upon the National Government, for one case of the imported plague on the Gulf coast injures business in New York and Seattle. We must turn the whole matter of handling Yellow Jack over to the Federal Government. It is the only way to do.

[Macon Telegraph, January 23, 1898.]

Those who have been insisting that the rights of the State would be invaded by Federal intervention should now sing small. The question is not an issue at all. Here in Georgia we can not trust to Mississippi methods, for that State has little money to spend for anything, and we have had enough of the risk of accommodating refugees. Georgia has no voice in the Mississippi legislature, but she does have a considerable voice in the National Congress. We can be protected from neglect in the Mississippi only by the Federal Government. As we have said repeatedly, yellow fever is a foreign foe, and can be dealt with successfully only through uniform Federal laws.

LOUISIANA.

[New Orleans Daily Picayune, January 19, 1898.]

All arbitrary and lawless interference with interstate and transcontinental trade will be prevented, but no proper and substantial right of States or people will be interfered with. This sort of sanitation is proper and practicable, and no valid objection can be made to it. There could be no better arrangement than to place the administration of a proper national health service under the Marine-Hospital management. That body is entirely out of politics and can have no interest to raise unnecessary alarms or to discriminate in its operations against sections or localities.

[New Orleans Picayune, October 8, 1897.]

The people of the United States seem to be drifting rapidly toward nationalism. The Marine-Hospital Service, the Army and Navy medical departments, are permanent institutions. They do not go in and out with every change of the National Administration, and some fair and unpartisan treatment could be expected from either of them if they were intrusted with the control of quarantine. But a department of public health, whose political complexion would change at every Presidential election, would be a mere political machine, through whose operation the South would be sure to suffer.

[New Orleans Picayune, November 7, 1897.]

The people who stop trains under the pretense of quarantines are violating the law as much as do those who hold up trains for the purposes of robbery. To bar the progress of an interstate carrier and to prevent the transportation of passengers, mails, and merchandise to the persons to whom they belong is in effect robbery, no matter what may be the pretense upon which such acts are perpetrated.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat, January 19, 1898.]

The Caffery bill places the Federal quarantine in the hands of the United States Marine-Hospital Service and greatly increases the powers and responsibilities of the Federal Government in the matter of the protection of this country from the invasion of disease from abroad. The Southern people, after last year's experience, are thoroughly willing to extend the Federal power in that direction, and see no danger to the States from doing so. They are therefore willing and, indeed, desirous that the marine quarantine shall be placed under Federal control, so that it may be uniform for the entire country.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat, January 23, 1898.]

We want some quarantine system that will assure us the best protection against the invasion of disease.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat, December 12, 1897.]

We in Louisiana have a perfectly efficient system of maritime quarantine; but we saw a few months ago of how little account the possession and maintenance of that efficient system were when disease could invade neighboring States, owing to their inefficient quarantine, and could then be passed on to us. Therefore it was we contended that quarantine should be taken from the State authorities and put in the hands of the Federal power, which alone could systematize the differing and frequently conflicting quarantines, make them uniform, and enforce them.

MARYLAND.

[Baltimore American, November 24, 1897.]

The Government should have absolute control of all quarantines. Had this been the case in the South, the disease would doubtless have been confined within a narrower compass, and more valuable information would now be at the disposal of the professions for use in future epidemics.

MASSACHUSETTS.

[Springfield Union, October 14, 1897.]

The national officials should be given full authority, and State and local boards of health and officials should be compelled to subordinate themselves to them. The only way to make such attempts to prevent widespread suffering and serious embarrassment to trade and commerce is to avoid the divided responsibility that comes from State quarantine control, and by centralization of responsibility in the Federal health officers.

[Boston Traveler, October 14, 1897.]

There should be a national law strong enough to reconcile all the differences between the various authorities. Uniformity of sanitary regulations can not but prove beneficial to the country as a whole, and the intermittent flurry for safety when a contagious disease breaks out will be done away with.

MISSISSIPPI.

[Biloxi Herald, October 16, 1897.]

Congress will fail in the discharge of one of the most sacred duties which it has ever been called upon to perform if it does not at its next session pass a law conferring the necessary authority and carrying a sufficient appropriation to insure its efficient exercise.

[Gulfport Southward, January 14, 1898.]

Cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, and bubonic plague are practically the only diseases which quarantine stations pretend to keep out, and these diseases, taken together, have not caused an average of 1,000 deaths per year in the United States for the past twenty years. On the other hand, three diseases alone, viz, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and diphtheria, destroy 157,000 lives annually.

NEW YORK.

[New York Commercial Advertiser, February 19, 1898.]

Shotguns or Uncle Sam?

Necessity of national quarantine both for protection of commerce and for public health begins to be recognized, especially at the South. The control by city and State health officers of international commerce and travel in quarantine matters, while the same interests are supervised by national authority in customs and immigration matters, is a great anomaly. There is really no middle course between shotgun quarantine and national quarantine.

[New York Herald, February 12, 1898.]

National quarantine and the Marine-Hospital Service.

With the experiences of the late epidemic of yellow fever in fresh recollection, the necessity for a national system of quarantine can hardly be questioned. While the friends of the various measures are consistently working in the direction of a comprehensive form of national quarantine, it is quite evident that the odds are in favor of developing a system we have already at hand rather than institute new ones, however comprehensive and efficient they may promise to be. The Caffery bill offers seemingly the best solution of these difficulties. The public has every confidence in the ability of the Marine-Hospital Service and every hope in the amplification of its resources.

[New York Herald, January 11, 1898.]

The people of the United States demand a national quarantine.

[New York Commercial Advertiser, February 8, 1898.]

The objection to the local municipal quarantines is that they are necessarily conflicting, irregular, and variable, and this to such an extent that with the best intentions and the utmost care it is all but impossible for a railroad to be operated in conformance with such regulations; and those regulations are most disagreeable and oppressive to passengers. Moreover, these local municipal quarantines are of doubtful legality, and it is questionable whether the railroad companies may not hereafter be asked to pay damages on account of delay to freight and passengers by reason of complying therewith.

[New York Tribune, October 23, 1897.]

State and Federal quarantines.

The continued spread of yellow fever through the Gulf States seems to argue more and more forcibly the breakdown of that haphazard system of local quarantine on which the South has depended for years past, and still depends, to bar the progress of infectious diseases. That a well-organized and liberally-equipped Federal service would close most of the gaps through which the epidemics of the past have found an entrance to our ports will not be disputed.

[New York Journal of Commerce, October 14, 1897.]

Every community that is threatened with yellow fever is entitled to sympathy and aid in its self-defense, but it should be compelled to limit its defense to modern and scientific means and to inflict the minimum losses upon trade instead of instantly resorting to the methods that seemed reasonable when the black death ravaged Europe five centuries ago.

[New York Mail and Express, October 20, 1897.]

The need of uniformity in quarantine regulations is imperative. The old, conflicting State systems are grossly inadequate to prevent the advance of epidemic disease, and besides that they often actually expose whole neighborhoods to the danger of infection. Senator CAFFERY'S struggle in getting through the various lines of State quarantine now guarding the yellow fever districts in the Southwest is but an example of thousands of instances that happen whenever such diseases make their appearance.

State and local regulations will never provide the efficient safeguards which can be gained from a national quarantine system, and it is therefore particularly gratifying to learn that Mr. CAFFERY is already at work on the draft of such a measure for submission to Congress at the approaching session. His recent experience abundantly qualifies him to explain the necessity for such legislation.

[New York Mail and Express, December 10, 1897.]

Senator CAFFERY'S promptness in proposing this urgent measure of public safety is actuated by the soundest considerations of prudence and patriotism. It is almost inconceivable that there should be any respectable opposition to an act so indispensable to national interests.

[Albany Press and Knickerbocker, October 19, 1897.]

The need of a strong Federal quarantine system in the Gulf States is at this time the subject of earnest discussion by the newspapers of the region now exposed to yellow-fever visitation. That region in some seasons when conditions are favorable for the spread of the disease may infect other districts. The weak links in our chain of defenses against this destroyer are danger points for the country. This danger is in an extremely important sense a national peril, and preventives should be administered on a national basis.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[Philadelphia Record, January 24, 1898.]

The whole matter should be placed in the hands of the Federal authorities, where it properly belongs. There has been quite enough toleration of chaotic management and shotgun quarantine. Epidemics of cholera and yellow fever ought to be made impossible in this country, and they would become so if we could have a national quarantine law which should provide ample resources and give proper authority for restricting and controlling them.

[Philadelphia Press, January 21, 1898.]

As a rule, the Southerners, who are accustomed to the Marine-Hospital Service, as they are in the habit of calling it to their aid in yellow-fever and smallpox emergencies, owing to local ignorance, favor the extension of the Marine-Hospital Service. This is also the plan of such experts as our own Dr. Guiteras, who believe the development of the service as a national health bureau is practicable and easy of accomplishment. This is the situation, and the Caffery bill meets it through the granting of additional powers to the Hospital Service which are drastic enough in times of emergency to meet all cases and yet will permit local authorities at other times to get along with the cooperation or mere advice of the service, and without surrendering their identity or organization.

[Philadelphia Public Ledger, October 6, 1897.]

The need of a strong Federal quarantine system in the Gulf States is at this time the subject of earnest discussion by the newspapers of the region now exposed to yellow-fever visitation. Weak links in our chain of defenses against this destroyer are danger points to the country. This danger is in an extremely important sense a national peril, and preventives should be administered on a national basis.

[Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, October 16, 1897.]

Experience has demonstrated that these local quarantines do not afford effective protection even at home, while as to localities beyond their purview they are of course utterly useless. Epidemics do not move with reference to State boundaries, and a thoroughgoing quarantine established in one State is of no avail if disease is allowed to come in next door on the other side of an imaginary line. In view of these known facts, persistent and consistent efforts have been made to establish a national quarantine system extending not only to all coasts of the country, but all over the interior as well. These efforts have been constantly thwarted by the obstinate opposition of the Southern people, inspired by their State rights sentiments. The national quarantine authorities, in deference to these sentiments, have been cribbed, cabined, and confined on every side by legal restrictions, and are to this day forbidden to take any action whatever, no matter how necessary, except by and with the advice and consent of hostile State officials.

[Philadelphia North-American, October 8, 1897.]

The objection to a uniform system of quarantine to be established by Congress and administered by the Federal authorities seems to root in the insane jealousy of State rights. The establishment of national quarantine would not interfere with the function of the local boards of health in any way, but the Federal authorities would find the local boards great helpers in such emergencies as that now presented in the Gulf States.

[Pittsburg Press, November 21, 1897.]

The idea is antagonized, but it is significantly observed that the most serious objection to Federal regulation is made in those parts of the South which were exempt from the late visitation of yellow fever.

[Erie Graphic, November 21, 1897.]

The outbreak of yellow fever in the Southern States this year, the complete failure of local control of quarantine, and the needless embargoes placed on business in those districts that escaped the disease have stirred up the movement in favor of what is called a national quarantine law.

[Easton Express, October 14, 1897.]

There is only one rational conclusion to be drawn from this year's experiences of the yellow fever, and that is that Congress should, at its next session, enact a law providing for a national system of quarantine.

[Scranton Truth, October 23, 1897.]

Congress ought to take up and place on the same footing national defense against invasion by war and invasion by pestilence. We have had occasion to say this before. The present yellow fever visitation furnishes occasion to repeat it.

TENNESSEE.

[Memphis Scimitar, February 8, 1898.]

The patchwork system of State and municipal quarantines is a most costly example of local inability to deal with a problem that is essentially national.

[Chattanooga News, October 21, 1897.]

Sure relief can only come from the National Government. If the task is left to a dozen different State governments, a repetition of the present unfortunate state of affairs is always to be feared. The temptation is ever present to popularize a port by relaxing the rigidity of the inspection of shipping which is to land there.

Our commercial bodies, even the foremost movers in matters of general concern, will do well to begin an agitation which shall secure effective legislation for our protection from the approaching session of Congress.

[Chattanooga Times, October 19, 1897.]

As to the power of the General Government to protect the country from invasion by disease, that rests on the same broad ground that does the power to repel a foreign navy or army from ravaging the coasts and carrying fire and sword into the interior.

TEXAS.

[San Antonio Daily Express.]

Kansas, Nebraska, or any other inland State is as much concerned in the maintenance of a proper border quarantine service as is Texas.

The prevention of the spread of epidemic diseases being a matter of national importance, it is but just and right that the whole people should bear their fair proportion of the expense of preventing the entrance into our borders and the spreading of epidemic disease.

[Fort Worth Mail-Telegram, October 12, 1897.]

The extemporized and unauthorized citizen quarantines, the senseless shotgun cordons of outlying districts by volunteer bands, and the threatened mob violence against the establishment of hospitals prove the necessity for a more general and more systematized method of quarantine administration than has heretofore been possible.

[San Antonio Daily Express, October 12, 1895.]

The guarding of the nation's boundary properly devolves upon the people of all the States so guarded, and the interior is as much concerned as the boundary territory. This is a matter for Congressional action. Texas can with all justice take the lead in the agitation.

[Dallas News, October, 1895.]

The protection of the national boundary is none the less the duty of the Federal Government because it happens also to be the boundary of a State.

APPENDIX C.

The New England Medical Monthly, in its issue of March, 1898, says editorially:

"But while a public health department is not at this time feasible, the necessity for the establishment of a national quarantine system remains, and we believe that the Marine-Hospital Service should be intrusted with this duty. The splendid contributions to medical science and the quarantine results already achieved by the Marine-Hospital Service entitle it to the gratitude and respect of all medical men, and in no better hands could the enforcement of national quarantine be placed.

"The experience already gained by the service in arresting and preventing epidemics is invaluable, and it should have every opportunity for increased usefulness along these lines. The Caffery bill, now pending, should receive the fullest professional and public indorsement, as it will be the means of making national quarantine at once possible and efficient."

The Philadelphia Medical Journal, in its issue of January 8, 1898, says editorially:

"The distinguishing feature of the bill which flies the flag of the American Medical Association, but which was never adopted by that body, is that it proposes to establish a 'department of public health.' To the ear of the sanitarian this has a very seductive sound. He has long felt that the protection of the public health was one of the great national issues, as well as entitled to recognition as a coordinate branch of Government as either of those the chief function of which is the destruction of human life. The bill, however, does not fulfill the promise of its title. It establishes not a true department, with representation in the Cabinet, but merely a commission.

"As a rule it may be affirmed that a system or institution which has been developed by the process of growth is more serviceable

and has in it more elements of permanence than one which has been artificially constructed on theoretic principles, and this because its provisions have been devised to meet actual emergencies. It is not strange, then, that the committee to which was assigned the duty of drawing up a bill for the establishment of such a department found that it could not do better than to adopt the provisions already formulated and put in force by the Marine-Hospital Service, and to propose that the new department should take into its capacious maw that entire service, Surgeon-General, 'building, offices, officers, laboratories and appurtenances, and property of whatever name and nature.'

"It seems, therefore, to be little more than a change of names which is proposed, with the creation of a few additional salaried officers. We have the thing already. The Marine-Hospital Service is in reality the national department of health. The dog in the fable lost his bone in trying to seize its magnified reflection in the rippling stream. Let us be careful how we risk the perpetuity of our present tried and practical, although not thoroughly ideal, system in the troubled waters of a Congressional struggle. The wiser alternative, as we view the matter, is that suggested by that eminent and well-trained sanitarian, the now lamented Jerome Cochran, health officer of Alabama, and then chairman of the very committee which now proposes the bill we have been considering, viz: 'To endeavor to improve the Marine-Hospital Service and to make it a more satisfactory national health department than it now is.'"

The Medical Record, of New York, a professional journal of commanding position, with a clientele extending throughout the civilized world, and which is read in every clime, says editorially in its issue of February 12, 1898:

"There is just now not so much a necessity for educating the public in sanitary matters as for perfecting suitable police regulations for threatening epidemics. Thus it would naturally appear to be reasonable to elaborate, strengthen, and amplify what we may already have in that line, rather than to aim at some new, untried, and obviously unwarrantable measures. From such a point of view the bill of Senator CAFFERY, 'granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service,' deserves the support of everyone who may hope for a logical settlement of the great question at issue.

"This bill has for its purpose such a development of the Marine-Hospital plant as will make it possible for the General Government efficiently to control all maritime and inland quarantine, and is framed on the practical basis of aiding and advising the local authorities and not interfering with them, unless in cases of emergency or when large districts of country are affected and when a general, impartial, and uniform system of protection is demanded. The Secretary of the Treasury naturally remains at the legitimate head of the department.

"Much as it would compliment the medical profession to have a physician in such position as a member of the Cabinet, the proposed measure is the next best solution of a question concerning which there are many pros and cons. The Secretary has already supreme control of maritime customs, and can, on sufficient grounds, refuse the entry of any vessel bound for our ports. When to such power that of enforcing quarantine is added, it is easy to conclude that both functions can work together harmoniously and consistently. Then, again, there can be no question, in this instance, regarding the constitutionality of so-called invasion of State rights, as Congress has the right to regulate commerce and can interfere with anything that pertains to it.

"One very forcible argument in favor of the bill is the fact that the Marine-Hospital Service, having done so much in arresting and preventing epidemics, is fully competent to exercise increased powers in the line of work with which it is already perfectly familiar. With such great interests at stake as the health of the entire nation, there will be no possible temptation to make distinctions in favor of one or other district, but all can come under a uniform regulation, 'as far as climatic conditions will justify.'

"The main opposition to national quarantine comes quite naturally from local authorities, which are jealous of the privileges of revenue and of political patronage. This is evidenced by offers on the part of several States to purchase the present quarantine plants of the Government and manage them as independent establishments. The pecuniary measures which comprise the levying of arbitrary and excessive fees on commerce, and which are the main ones considered by the different State quarantines, are to the last degree oppressive, burdensome, invidious, and unnecessary.

"By a new order of things there will be no call for special fees, and all the ports of entry will be on an equal basis as regards quarantine regulation. The advantages of the latter system are already proven in those localities where only national inspection prevails, by the fact that increased trade is naturally attracted to such favored ports to the exclusion of neighboring ones not so favored. Thus it will be seen that millions of dollars can be saved to commerce which are now demanded on the purely technical ground of State rights to collect special fees.

"It is useless, however, to multiply arguments in favor of national quarantine. The real question that concerns us now has reference to the best and readiest means to the desirable and imperative end. The best answers to objections urged against all bills heretofore presented are very effectively, consistently, and practically given in the admirable, far-reaching, comprehensive, and just provisions of the Caffery bill. The Marine-Hospital Service eminently deserves every opportunity for increased usefulness and good work. Even with its limited resources it has made an admirable and unimpeachable record. The profession and the public should be ready with their indorsement at the time when such is so much needed to make all the really necessary quarantine reforms within the reach of ready realization."

The Medical Standard, of Chicago, in its issue of January, 1898, says editorially:

"The recent epidemic in certain parts of the South has directed public attention to the necessity for broader and more efficient regulations for the protection of the public health. Many objections that formerly were urged against the proposition to place the quarantine power wholly in the hands of the Federal officials have been withdrawn, and that section of the country which heretofore has most strenuously opposed Federal control has now asked Congress to provide such control. The bill recently introduced by Mr. CAFFERY, of Louisiana, in the United States Senate is in response to this demand.

"In view of these circumstances, it would appear that the wisest course lies in introducing a bill in Congress which will take the Marine-Hospital Service as a nucleus and establish an unattached bureau clothed with the authority for national quarantine that is asked for from the South. Under the direction of this bureau, then, such investigations as that proposed into yellow-fever conditions in Cuba and leprosy in Hawaii, which, it is reported, are to be made subjects of Congressional action, may be conducted. The unattached bureau would not cost more than will the performance of the same duties under separate divisions, and certainly would prove far more efficient. Thus equipped and permitted to show the public its field of usefulness, this bureau of public health will have every opportunity to develop at an early date into one of the Departments."

The Sanitarian, of New York, one of the oldest journals of its class in the United States, says editorially in its issue of December, 1897:

"Indeed, the foundation of a national board of health is already laid. The proposition to extend its scope by such emendations and additions to the laws now governing it as would secure the cooperation of the sanitary authorities of the States severally and jointly, as suggested by the late Dr. Jerome Cochran, after a critical examination, is eminently commendable. And in this reference to the judgment of Dr. Cochran it should be borne in mind that it was the deduction of a practical sanitarian—of one who had devoted many years of his professional life to preventive medicine, and after he had, as chairman of a committee, specially appointed to consider the question of a 'Department of public health.'

"Considering all the circumstances and the relations of the leaders of the proposition to supersede the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service to the present chief of that service, we can but regard the proposition as being alike discreditable to both the American medical and the American public-health associations.

"The proposition reflects political preferment to practical knowledge of preventive medicine; it deserves not only the reprobation of every practical sanitarian, but of every person who is alive to the importance of an effective health service."

The Bulletin of the North Carolina board of health, in its issue of December, 1897, says editorially:

"For carrying out the idea of a national quarantine two plans have been suggested. One is to commit it to the Marine-Hospital Service, which Bureau has for many years been engaged in quarantine work, by enlarging its powers and adding to its duties; the other is the establishment of a department of public health.

"In pursuance of the former plan Senator CAFFERY, of Louisiana, introduced in the Senate the following bill:

A bill amending "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," approved February 15, 1893.

Be it enacted, etc., That "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," approved February 15, 1893, be amended by striking out the following words in section 1: "And with such rules and regulations of State and municipal health authorities as may be made in pursuance of or consistent with this act," and striking out section 3 and inserting the following in the place of said section:

"SEC. 3. That immediately after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary to prevent the introduction into the United States

of any infectious or contagious disease from any foreign port or place, or the spread of such diseases from one domestic port to another, and such necessary rules and regulations as shall be observed by vessels or vehicles departing from foreign ports or places for ports or places in the United States to secure the best sanitary condition of such vessels or vehicles, their cargoes, passengers, and crews, which rules and regulations shall be published and communicated to and enforced by consular, quarantine, and customs officers of the United States and the State and local quarantine officers of the United States. All rules and regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury shall operate uniformly, so far as climatic conditions will justify, in the interest of security against the introduction or spread of said infectious and contagious diseases, and shall not discriminate against any port or place. None of the penalties herein imposed shall attach to any vessel from a foreign port, or owner or officer thereof, until a copy of this act, with the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof, has been posted up in the office of the consul or other consular officer of the United States for ten days in the port from which said vessel sailed, and the certificate of such consul or consular officer, over his official signature, shall be competent evidence of such posting in any court of the United States. Nor shall the penalties imposed by this act attach to any common carrier or officer, agent, or employee of any common carrier crossing the border of the United States until a copy of this act, with the rules and regulations made in pursuance thereof, has been published and made publicly known.

"At any port or place in the United States where the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem it necessary for the prevention of the introduction of contagious or infectious disease from a foreign port or place that incoming vessels, vehicles, or persons shall be inspected by a national quarantine officer, such officer shall be designated or appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, and at any such port or place no vessel, vehicle, or person from a foreign port or place shall be admitted to entry or enter without the certificate of said officer that the United States quarantine regulations have been complied with.

"Any vessel sailing from any foreign port without a United States consular bill of health and arriving within the limits of any collection district of the United States, and not entering or attempting to enter any port of the United States, shall be subject to such quarantine measures as shall be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the cost of such measures shall be a lien on said vessel, to be recovered by proceedings in the proper district court of the United States and in the manner set forth above as regards vessels from foreign ports without bills of health and entering any port of the United States.

"National quarantine stations now in operation shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the Supervising Surgeon-General, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to designate and mark the boundaries of the quarantine grounds and quarantine anchorages for vessels, which are reserved for use at each United States quarantine station; and any vessel, or officer of any vessel, or other person, trespassing upon such grounds or anchorages, in disregard of the quarantine rules and regulations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to arrest, and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$300, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"And any master or owner of any vessel, or any person violating any rule or regulation made in accordance with this act, relating to inspection of vessels, or relating to the prevention of the introduction of contagious or infectious disease, and any master, owner, or agent of any vessel making a false statement relative to the sanitary condition of said vessel or its contents, or as to the health of any passenger or person thereon, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to arrest, and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"Medical officers of the United States, duly clothed with authority to act as quarantine officers at any port or place within the United States, and when performing such duties, are hereby authorized to take declarations and administer oaths in matters pertaining to the administration of the quarantine laws and regulations of the United States.

"The Secretary of the Treasury shall, whenever in his judgment it is necessary, make rules and regulations to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases into one State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, from another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, and when such rules and regulations have been made they shall be promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury and enforced by the sanitary authorities of the States and municipalities when the State or municipal authorities will undertake to execute or enforce them; but if the State or municipal authorities shall fail or refuse to enforce said rules and

regulations, or other rules or regulations made under the provisions of this act, the President shall execute and enforce the same, and adopt such measures as in his judgment shall be necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of such diseases, and may detail or appoint officers for that purpose.

"Whenever yellow fever, cholera, plague, or typhus fever has passed the quarantines of the United States, or in any manner any one of these diseases has gained entrance or has appeared within the limits of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, the quarantine regulations of the United States, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be supreme and have precedence of State or municipal quarantine laws, rules, or regulations, and the President is authorized to enforce the same within the limits of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, and to control the movement of vessels, railway trains, vehicles, or persons within any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to prevent these diseases from spreading from one State, Territory, or the District of Columbia to another State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, and to prevent unnecessary restrictions upon interstate commerce; and whenever, in accordance with the rules and regulations made as herein authorized to prohibit or permit the movement of vessels, railway trains, and vehicles, or transportation of persons, prohibitions or permits have been made or granted, any person violating said prohibition or permit shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both, at the discretion of the court; and any violation of said prohibition or permit shall be reported to the United States district attorney for the district in which the offense has been committed, who shall thereupon institute necessary proceedings for the recovery of the penalty herein imposed."

That section 6 of said act shall be amended to read as follows:

"That on the arrival of an infected vessel at any port not provided with proper facilities for treatment of the same, the Secretary of the Treasury may remand said vessel, at its own expense, to the nearest national or other quarantine station, where accommodations and appliances are provided for the necessary disinfection and treatment of the vessel, passengers, and cargo; and after treatment of any infected vessel, or inspection of any vessel not infected at a national quarantine station, and after certificate shall have been given by the United States quarantine officer at said station that the vessel, cargo, and passengers are each and all free from infectious disease, or danger of conveying the same, said vessel shall be permitted to enter and admitted to entry at any port of the United States named within the certificate. But at any ports where sufficient quarantine provision has been made by State or local authorities, the Secretary of the Treasury may direct vessels bound for said ports to undergo quarantine at said State or local station."

That section 8 of said act shall be amended to read as follows:

"That whenever the proper authorities of a State shall surrender to the United States the use of the buildings, grounds, and disinfecting apparatus at a State or municipal quarantine station, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to purchase them at a reasonable compensation, or pay a reasonable rental for their use, if in his opinion they are necessary to the United States; and the expense of said purchase or rental is made payable from the epidemic fund."

"We would call attention to the fact that the author of this bill is a Southern Democratic Senator, and doubtless a thorough believer in the doctrine of State sovereignty; and also to the fact that he represents Louisiana, whose quarantine facilities and methods are unexcelled anywhere."

"The Marine-Hospital Service, as at present constituted, is as far from the baneful influence of 'practical politics' as are the Army and Navy. Its members are appointed solely for fitness, and their business in life is fighting disease—large throughly quarantine work. They are seasoned veterans in that peculiar warfare."

"Their commanding officer, the Surgeon-General, is always one of their most experienced men, and while it might happen that he was not the man in the service best fitted for that position, it would always be true that he had been thoroughly trained in the business. And if it were our personal business involving great consequences to us, as the proper management of our quarantine service does to the people of our country, we would not hesitate a moment in deciding in favor of the trained experts—and we do not believe the candid reader would, either."

The Georgia Journal of Medicine and Surgery, in its issue of August, 1897, says editorially:

"In this issue we quote in full the 'bill to establish a department of public health and to define its duties,' as reported at the last meeting of the American Medical Association at Philadelphia. The bill was not adopted by the association, but was received and the committee continued."

"So important a matter as this should be fully discussed and thoroughly understood, and the present condition of affairs at

Washington, as regards the Marine-Hospital Service, known and appreciated, before the indorsement and aid of the profession is given to it.

"How much more just and fair and how much better for the country, therefore, it seems to us, to draft a bill imposing additional duties and enlarging the field of usefulness of that very important department of public health (which it now is), the Marine-Hospital Service, and including in the Marine-Hospital bill all the good features (for they are practically and virtually carried out in toto by the Marine Service at this moment) of the new bill under discussion, without its objections."

"An epidemic or emergency fund is at the disposal of the Marine-Hospital Service in case of necessity in occurrence of epidemics in any of the States or Territories. The service has means at its disposal, and is thoroughly capable of fulfilling the most minute requirements of the new bill."

The New York Medical Journal, in its issue of December 25, 1897, says editorially:

"It is unfair to criticize the work of a person or a number of persons who are operating at a disadvantage by reason of insufficient tools or inefficient laws. The national control of epidemics through the Marine-Hospital Service has been largely hampered in the past by the objections of State-rights theorists. This has been largely overcome by practical experience. The Marine-Hospital Service has had to wait until the inefficiency of certain local measures was established, and only then would it step in and exert its powers."

"Thus the early and favorable time was lost when work should have been done to restrain the onward progress of a threatened epidemic. It is the fault of the law and not of the service that certain concessions have not been made to the satisfaction of persons who are interested, or profess to be interested for one reason or another, in the development of an improved health service. Senator CAFFERY'S bill, which would confer great powers upon the Secretary of the Treasury, seems to us a far more promising measure than any scheme for a national board of health."

The Medical News, of New York, in its issue of February 5, 1898, says editorially:

"Any movement which has for its cardinal text the relegation of the Marine-Hospital Service, which has done so much pioneer work in the interests of public health, to a secondary or even more obscure position in the ambitious plans of its enemies will not meet with a responsive chord in the minds of the majority."

"The service is developing in the exact direction which the promoters of the proposed department of public health expect to attain by one act of legislation."

"The Senate, upon the recommendation of its Committee on Public Health and Quarantine, has already indefinitely postponed two bills for the establishment of a department of public health, and favorably reported the Caffery bill, which imposes additional powers and duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service."

"In view of the state of the national finances and the improbability of Congress assenting to the large and indefinite expenditure necessary for the establishment of a department of public health, it seems to us that the profession should turn its attention to developing and supporting the Marine-Hospital Service as the public health service de jure as well as de facto, and that those who are now, as we think, mistakenly, if honestly, expending their efforts in the attempt to create a department of public health should join with their fellows in strengthening the hands of their professional brothers in the Marine-Hospital Service who have been so long and faithfully serving the public."

Editorial expressions of a similar character, appearing in the issues of this journal under date of December 4, 11, and 18 and February 19, might be cited if it were necessary to submit cumulative views from the same source.

APPENDIX D.

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The function of the Marine-Hospital Service may be seen by an enumeration of the various duties of its officers, as follows:

1. The management of hospitals and relief stations for the care of sick and disabled seamen of the merchant marine of the United States, over 50,000 seamen being treated annually.
2. The active management of eleven national quarantine stations, including the steam vessels belonging thereto. These national quarantine stations, particularly in the South, are the refuge stations for neighboring local quarantines, and for a large number of years have done the greater part of the actual cleansing and disinfecting of infected vessels. In the last fifteen years their hospitals have, with but few exceptions, received and cared for all the yellow-fever patients taken from vessels entering United States ports.
3. Inspection of local quarantines, under the act of February 15, 1893.
4. Investigation of reported cases of epidemic disease, including bacteriologic examinations and local sanitary conditions.

5. The suppression of epidemic diseases and enforcement of the interstate quarantine regulations.

6. The collection and dissemination of mortality statistics and sanitary information.

7. Scientific investigation into the causes of disease.

8. The examination of pilots for color-blindness.

9. Physical examination of keepers and crews of the life-saving stations; professional examination of their claims on account of disability and their treatment in hospital.

10. Physical examination and treatment of the officers and crews of the Revenue-Cutter Service, both prior and subsequent to enlistment, and medical and surgical service under special detail on revenue cutters engaged in arctic cruising or on other long voyages.

11. Physical examination of immigrants under the law excluding those afflicted with contagious disease.

12. Service in the office of consuls at foreign ports to assure the accuracy of bills of health given to vessels.

13. Miscellaneous duties imposed from time to time by the Treasury Department.

A few words now regarding the organization and scope of the Marine-Hospital Service.

MEDICAL CORPS.

The medical corps of the Marine-Hospital Service consists of a supervising surgeon-general, 16 surgeons, 32 passed assistant surgeons, 17 assistant surgeons, and 96 acting assistant surgeons, making a total of 161. The regular corps, that is to say, all of the above excepting the acting assistant surgeons, are appointed by the President after thorough physical and professional examination.

The acting assistant surgeons are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on recommendation of the Supervising Surgeon-General, who satisfies himself as to the professional qualifications of the officer. The employment of acting assistant surgeons in times of emergency for temporary service, and the discontinuance of their services when the emergency is over, furnishes an excellent method of increasing or contracting the medical corps as occasion requires.

The acting assistant surgeons are men who have been long in the service and are trained in Government routine. When newly appointed in emergency they are usually assigned to a marine hospital under the observation of the commanding officer and one of the older assistants, detailed to meet the emergency.

I have heard that intimations have been made concerning the youth and inexperience of the members of the regular corps, the absurdity of which is shown by a table which I have caused to be prepared, giving the age and date of graduation of every officer of the service. From this table it will be seen that the average age of the surgeons is 50 years, the average age of the passed assistant surgeons is 35 years, and of the assistant surgeons, 29 years.

The medical colleges represented are as follows:

Medical College of Maine.
Western Reserve Medical College.
Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.
Pennsylvania Medical College.
Chicago Medical College.
Rush Medical College.
University of Georgetown, D. C.
University of Michigan.
Columbia College, Washington, D. C.
Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York.
National Medical College, Washington, D. C.
University of Pennsylvania.
University of Maryland.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston.
Dartmouth Medical College, New Hampshire.
McGill College, Montreal, Canada.
Harvard Medical School, Boston.
Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Medical College, South Carolina.
Virginia Medical College.
University of Virginia.
Miami Medical School, Cincinnati.
Long Island Medical College, New York.
St. Louis Medical College.

It will thus be seen that the members of this corps are fairly representative of the medical profession of the country. Many of them, in spite of the fact that they are subject to change of station every four years or oftener, have held and are now holding professorships in the medical colleges of the cities in which they are stationed.

Concerning the new admissions to the corps, the law requires that they shall be appointed to the grade of assistant surgeon only, and provision is made for subsequent promotion. The examination is held once or twice a year, as occasion requires, and

the applicant must pass a very severe test, making an average of 80 per cent on all branches.

The successful candidates are relatively few. For example, this month, out of 29 who appeared for examination, only 4 made the required grade. These new appointees represent the very best men among the newer graduates of the colleges; but very rarely do they come direct from the medical college, most of them having had hospital or private practice before seeking admission to the corps. Out of the total 61 medical officers, 53 had hospital practice before entering the service, 7 were engaged in private practice, and only 2 had neither private practice nor hospital service.

There are 20 hospitals owned and operated by the service and 107 additional relief stations where at contract hospitals seamen are admitted and treated by acting assistant surgeons.

The Marine-Hospital Service, even when considered solely in the light of its original function—the care of sick and disabled seamen—is a very important element in public-health work. The name itself now conveys no adequate idea of its scope, but the service is a century old, and its functions have been added to from time to time by Congress to such an extent that it is a somewhat laborious and tiresome task to enumerate all that it is doing.

But in its original restricted capacity it has by careful selection of its officers, and appointment only after rigid examination, and its entire removal from political influence, established a corps of medical men, under strict discipline, divorced from local influences and made familiar, to a degree unusual among medical men, with correct business habits and the systematic methods upon which is dependent the success of all large organizations and of government itself.

DISTRIBUTION AND QUALIFICATIONS OF THE CORPS.

The officers of the medical corps just mentioned are stationed in every important port on the coast, lakes, and rivers, and being trained in the execution of Government business, become valuable agents for the immediate execution of any sanitary measures which may be imposed upon them by telegraph or otherwise from the Bureau. It is always possible for the Marine-Hospital Service, in any part of the country, on the shortest notice, to have qualified agents at a place of danger. There is scarcely an officer of the regular corps who has not had actual quarantine experience, and the corps numbers among its members men whose names have become national by reason of their effective service in various epidemics.

The corps embraces a number of skilled bacteriologists, also men who have had large practical experience in the treatment of yellow fever and other contagious diseases, men thoroughly acquainted with all the military duties connected with sanitary cordons, detention camps, and with the methods of train and vessel inspections, scientific disinfection, etc. The effectiveness of this corps is the result of special care exercised to secure within it men who, by natural inclination and special education, are fitted for sanitary work, and is also the result of long and active experience.

The Marine-Hospital Service dates as far back as 1798. It was reorganized and put upon its present basis in 1871. Though established for the purpose of caring for sick and disabled seamen of the merchant marine of the United States, there have been from time to time other responsibilities imposed upon it, growing out of the necessities of other branches of the Government, with which it is intimately and necessarily associated. For example, the Revenue-Marine Service, a branch of the Treasury Department, relies upon the Marine-Hospital Service for the physical examination of its officers and men and their professional treatment when sick or disabled.

The Life-Saving Service relies upon the Marine-Hospital Service for the physical examination of the keepers and surfmen. Hundreds of rejections of physically unsound men seeking to become surfmen have been made by the officers of the Marine-Hospital Service. The Steamboat-Inspection Service, a most important branch of the Treasury, relies upon the medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service for a determination as to the ability of the pilots to distinguish signal lights, and large numbers of applicants for pilots' licenses are annually rejected by the officers of the service on account of color blindness. The Immigration Bureau relies by law upon the Marine-Hospital Service for the medical inspection of immigrants.

Naturally, too, by reason of the intimate association of the Marine-Hospital Service, through its sailors, with shipping and commerce, the National Government has imposed upon this service the execution of the national quarantine laws, to which reference has already been made. I will only add here that so far as national quarantine is concerned, the service, by tradition and constant activity, save for a period of four years, is the natural executor of the same. National quarantine received its first executive impulse through the first Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, Dr. John M. Woodworth, in 1878.

Both prior and subsequent to this last date the Bureau has controlled, wholly or in part, epidemics of yellow fever and of smallpox.

YELLOW FEVER.

Notably yellow fever in 1873, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1882, 1887, 1888, and in 1893, the Brunswick epidemic, when it was confined within the cordon lines established by the service.

It had complete control of the quarantine measures against yellow fever in Texas in 1883 and in Florida in 1888.

And the operations of the service during the yellow fever outbreak last fall are of too recent occurrence to require special description. The satisfactory results of these, both in restricting the spread of this disease and at the same time removing, so far as was practicable under the present law, unnecessary restrictions upon commerce, have been freely and favorably commented upon by the press of the South.

SMALLPOX.

It also took charge of railroad quarantine against smallpox in Canada in 1888 and 1891, and at Harris Neck, Ga., in 1891, it stamped out the disease.

In 1894 it very materially assisted the District Commissioners and health officer of the District of Columbia in promptly suppressing the smallpox which had appeared in the city of Washington.

In 1895 it corralled at Eagle Pass, Tex., 400 immigrants from Mexico to Texas, with smallpox among them, and prevented their disseminating the disease through Texas and other States.

It established quarantine camps in Arkansas in 1896, preventing the disease from being spread across the river into Tennessee. And at Key West, Fla., in 1896, it materially aided the State health officer in suppressing the epidemic of smallpox then prevailing. It aided materially the same year in suppressing the disease in Staunton, Va., and in New Orleans.

At the present time it is engaged in suppressing an epidemic of smallpox in Birmingham and other localities in Alabama and Georgia.

CHOLERA.

With regard to cholera in 1893, when one case of cholera had gained admission into Jersey City, with the supervision of its experienced officers and with their trained assistants it prevented any extension of the disease. The value of its service in 1893 in preventing cholera in reaching the shores of the United States may be illustrated by one example, viz., the record of the service at Naples, Italy:

After cholera had been declared epidemic in Naples, three vessels left for the United States—the *Masilia*, *Weser*, and *Cashmere*—and all were made to conform to the regulations. They all arrived at the port of New York, with no cholera en route, or at time of arrival. During the same period four vessels, with the same class of passengers, and their places of origin similar, in many cases identical, the water and food supply being the same as on the vessels for the United States, left for South America, and all were turned back by the South American authorities and returned to Naples. One, the *Vincenzia Floria*, had about 50 deaths; the *Andrea Gloria*, 90 on the way out—total not ascertained. Another, 84 deaths, and the fourth, 230 deaths from cholera.

THE NATIONAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

The Marine-Hospital Service has under its immediate control eleven national quarantine stations equipped with modern appliances for disinfection of vessels, hospitals for the care of the sick, and barracks, where required, for the detention of suspected immigrants.

These stations are located at Delaware Breakwater, Reedy Island, Delaware River; Cape Charles, Virginia; Blackbeard Island, Sapelo Sound, Georgia; Brunswick, Ga.; Dry Tortugas, Fla.; Ship Island, Gulf of Mexico, off the coast of Mississippi; San Diego, Cal.; Angel Island, San Francisco Bay, California; Port Townsend, Wash.; Cape Fear Quarantine, Southport, N. C.

These stations are so far remote from populous centers as to be seldom visited, but their completeness and the scientific care exercised in isolation of the sick, the surveillance of those suspected and held under observation, the cleansing and disinfection of vessels, have excited the surprise and commendation of the few members of Congress who have visited one or more of said stations. There is a fleet of thirteen vessels connected with these stations, three of them being old vessels turned over from the Navy for the purpose of receiving and housing people in quarantine.

COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.

Now, referring to the work done by the Marine-Hospital Service for other branches of the Government—namely, the Revenue Marine, the Life-Saving Service, Steamboat-Inspection Service, and Immigration Service—a return service on the part of these branches of the Government adds to the strength and ability of the Marine-Hospital Service for quarantine work. For example, the Revenue

Cutter Service, under the same Secretary as is the Marine-Hospital Service, may be called upon at any time, and frequently is, to assist in quarantine measures through the medium of their fleet of vessels.

In 1893 they patrolled the Southern coast in aid of the quarantine cordon around Brunswick. They carried medical officers and supplies to the Sea Islands, off the coast of South Carolina, in the sanitary work demanded of the Marine-Hospital Service by reason of the great storm. They have furnished vessels for the Marine-Hospital Service repeatedly in New York Harbor, and in fact practically form a fleet subject to demand for service at any time in the aid of quarantine.

In 1893, when it was feared that the immigrant detention camps at Camp Low and at Delaware Breakwater, both under the control of the Marine-Hospital Service, might of necessity be occupied by immigrants held under observation, an arrangement was made with the Revenue-Marine Service for the immediate detail of their enlisted and armed men from the several cutters, to form the necessary guards around these camps, the places of the enlisted men to be supplied by new enlistments on the vessels.

The Steamboat-Inspection Service, in return for the examination of pilots, furnishes experts to examine the hulls, boilers, and machinery of the vessels which belong to the Marine-Hospital Service.

The Life-Saving Service, on request of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, is required by its Superintendent to watch carefully for all dunnage and other stuff that might float ashore from infected vessels, thrown overboard before said vessels reach port; to gather up with rakes such material and burn it.

The presence of medical officers at the immigrant reception stations at the several ports enables the Bureau to keep fully informed with regard to immigrants and their baggage, which constitute so large a proportion of the danger in the matter of epidemic importation.

OFFICIAL REQUESTS FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF THE MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The demands for the assistance of the Marine-Hospital Service on the part of State and local quarantine authorities have been almost innumerable. In 1893 the legislature of Pennsylvania made a request by resolution, duly forwarded by the governor of the State, calling upon the Marine-Hospital Service to establish the Reedy Island quarantine station to protect the city of Philadelphia and the rest of the State of Pennsylvania from cholera.

Requests to prevent the spread of smallpox have been received from the health officers of the State of Virginia.

Request for aid in suppressing the cholera was made by the State and local authorities at Jersey City, N. J., in 1893.

Requests have been received from the mayors of several municipal localities in North Carolina and through State health officers to assist in the suppression of smallpox.

Also from the representatives and municipal authorities in Georgia for the same purpose.

Also from the governor and health authorities in Florida in suppressing yellow fever and smallpox.

Also from the governor and State health officer of Alabama for the suppression of smallpox.

Also from the representatives and State health authorities of Mississippi in the suppression of yellow fever.

Request has also been received from the State health authorities of Louisiana for aid in disinfection and other sanitary measures necessary to prevent the spread of yellow fever; from Tennessee to protect the State from smallpox invasion; from the State health officer of Texas for the same purpose; also from Arkansas.

Requests have also been received from the State health authorities in California to protect them from the invasion of smallpox from Mexico. In fact, wherever expert service is required through reason of doubt as to diagnosis on the part of local authorities, or where sanitary rules, laws, and regulations are insufficient, or where the local authorities are unfamiliar with the methods necessary to suppress epidemic diseases, or where funds are absolutely lacking, the Marine-Hospital Service is called upon constantly to supply the several deficiencies.

SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.

A schedule of work performed in the hygienic laboratory of the Marine-Hospital Service since its establishment in 1887 to date.

1887.

In August, 1887, a bacteriological laboratory was established at the port of New York for the purpose of utilizing the rich clinical material in the marine hospital in pursuing investigations regarding the etiology and pathology of disease, more especially the acute infectious and contagious maladies.

In October, 1887, the steamships *Alesia* and *Britannia* arrived from Naples, Italy, the former having several well-marked cases of cholera aboard. These were utilized in making a bacteriological study. Two weeks after the arrival of the *Alesia* the *Britannia* arrived, and having had three deaths en voyage, the cause of

which was obscure, two of the persons on board were found to be slightly ill, and, on bacteriological examinations, were found to be suffering from Asiatic cholera.

An analysis of the water of the New York bays was made during the same year, to determine whether there was a possibility of cholera reaching the shore from the dejecta from those suffering from the disease.

1888.

Investigation and report on gaseous and other disinfecting agents for quarantine purposes.

Report on the inspection of the Louisiana State quarantine station with recommendations. This report and subsequent studies caused the authorities of the State to entirely remodel their apparatus and was the commencement of the adoption of the perfected apparatus with which the national and State quarantine stations are equipped to-day.

1889.

Studies in the etiology of malarial fever.

Report on entero-malarial fever.

Report on the influence of low temperatures on the symbiosis of microorganisms.

Experiments relating to the cure of cholera by the administering of cobra venom.

1890.

Report on the work performed in the laboratory of the Marine-Hospital Service, and observations and studies in the laboratories in Berlin and Paris. (Kinyoun.)

Report of laboratory of the Marine-Hospital Service, Tortugas, Florida. (Geddings.)

Official experiments with tuberculin. (Geddings.)

1894.

Report on the preparation and use of diphtheritic antitoxin.

Report on examination of specimens from suspected cases of cholera.

Report on the ventilation of the House of Representatives.

1895.

Preliminary report on the serum-therapy of variola.

Preparation of diphtheria antitoxin.

Investigation of the pollution of water supplies of the District of Columbia with special reference to typhoid fever.

1888-1895.

Experiments were continuous in devising and perfecting apparatus and appliances for use at quarantine stations—maritime and interstate.

PAPERS AND REPORTS FROM THE HYGIENIC LABORATORY FOR 1896-97.

1. Formaldehyd as a disinfecting agent.
2. The disinfection of the railway coach.
3. On the bacillus of the bubonic plague.
4. On the clinical diagnosis of enteric fever.
5. A contribution to the study of malarial fevers in the District of Columbia.
6. A preliminary report on the sero-therapy of pneumonia.
7. A report on the cause and treatment of smallpox.
8. A report on the international congress relating to the sanitary condition of railways and vessels.
9. A report on the international leprosy conference.
10. A report on the preparation, conservation, and use of animal vaccine.

APPENDIX E.

[Southern Pacific Company. W. G. Van Vleck, manager; T. Fay, manager's assistant.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 17, 1897.

MY DEAR SIR: In further reply to your letter of December 10 on the subject of the effect of quarantine on traffic of this company during the late fever, I will endeavor to give you a complete history of this matter as it affected the Southern Pacific road and the country through which it passes. In the New Orleans papers on September 6 the board of health announced officially one death from yellow fever in this city. The next morning many towns in Louisiana along our line placed an embargo on passengers and freight from New Orleans, Jeanerette being the first town to take such action.

From this date quarantine restrictions were enacted in rapid succession, and on the 11th day of September practically every town in Louisiana on this road had placed an embargo on freight and passengers from or passing through New Orleans. On that date, according to statement of the board of health, there had been only one death from yellow fever in this city and no new cases had been reported. Appreciating that our country friends might not have entire confidence in the board of health here, and feeling assured that traffic was being interfered with to a greater extent than the situation justified, I called upon Mayor Flower to see if he would not telegraph the situation to the mayors of the different towns, which I hoped would serve to allay the then

groundless fears of the people and prevent the utter demoralization of business and railroad traffic. The mayor wrote with his own hand the following telegram:

"NEW ORLEANS, September 11, 1897.

"There is no authentic case of yellow fever in New Orleans to-day. Development of any yellow fever will be promptly reported."

This was sent at once to the mayors of Houma, Morgan City, Thibodaux, Pattersonville, Franklin, Jeanerette, New Iberia, St. Martinsville, Lafayette, Opelousas, Washington, Alexandria, Crowley, Lake Charles, Rayne, and Abbeville.

This message produced absolutely no effect, as there was not a single instance of modification of restrictions following it. A new feature of quarantine restrictions was brought out this year in the quarantining of whole parishes, which was not attempted during any previous visitation of yellow fever to this section. Formerly towns and villages quarantined, but there was no such thing generally as a parish quarantine.

On the same day we received notice of quarantine by Galveston against New Orleans, which was the first Texas town to take such action. On September 12 the city of Houston quarantined against New Orleans and commenced to stop all trains at city limits for examination. On September 13 the whole State of Texas quarantined against all freight or passengers from or through New Orleans. On September 14 we found it necessary to discontinue running the daylight passenger trains between New Orleans and Houston, as all points had quarantined and the trains were doing no business. The Texas health authorities, on September 13, notified us that they would not permit the United States mail agents (postal clerks) to pass beyond the Louisiana State line after that date.

On the night of September 13, Dr. Swearingen, State health officer of Texas, being in Houston, a conference was held with him and the mayor of that city by the officials of the railroad company with the view to keeping open for transcontinental freight the New York steamship line via Algiers. It was shown to the Texas authorities that there had not been even a suspicious case of fever in Algiers, and as the wharves of the Southern Pacific are isolated, it was thought impossible for any danger to come to the State of Texas by allowing New York freight from these ships, transferred from ship to cars at Algiers, to go into or pass through Texas.

The health authorities of that State finally took this view of the matter, with the understanding that they would send an inspector appointed by themselves, to supervise the loading of freight from ship to cars on the Algiers wharf, which cars were to be allowed to go into Texas and to pass through, upon a certificate from the inspector tacked on each car.

This company even went further than required by the Texas authorities in throwing safeguards around the handling of freight in this manner, and we arranged to employ none but Algiers labor, temporarily, in unloading these ships and loading cars. The necessity for this was explained to the laborers from New Orleans as requisite to the continued handling of the ships from and to this port.

Before this arrangement was made we were in hourly fear of interruption of through traffic into Texas, and had each of the steamers call at the passes for orders in anticipation of being compelled to send them to Galveston.

The Texas authorities, however, though allowing the New York freight to be handled in accordance with the above arrangement, positively refused to allow any freight from or passing through New Orleans to enter that State, and before we could get notice to them about 100 cars of freight delivered to us by connecting railroads at New Orleans for the West were thrown on our hands. Such articles as iron water pipes, iron, coke, etc., from Alabama, machinery, hardware, etc., while recognized by all authorities in health matters as being impossible of conveying infection, were refused entrance into Texas, and we were also forbidden to haul coal for the use of our engines through New Orleans to the coal stations at Beaumont and Houston. Several cars containing such articles as sugar and molasses, which left New Orleans before Texas adopted any restrictions, were stopped at Sabine River, and we were forced to bring them back to New Orleans and return to shippers.

On September 15, in spite of the arrangement made with the State health officer of Texas to handle New York freight for Texas points by ships through Algiers, the city of Galveston instituted quarantine on its own account, and declined to allow any more of this freight to come into that place. Without any previous warning, and without giving time to stop shipments of Galveston freight at New York, these regulations were put in force, and we were caught with a number of carloads of Galveston freight on the line and in ships due, which we were eventually forced to return to New York and reship by direct steamer to Galveston.

On September 16 the parish of Rapides refused to allow any

more trains from New Orleans to enter that parish, and this company was forced to discontinue the operation of trains on the Alexandria branch beyond Cheneyville, and about the same time the town council of Opelousas passed a resolution imposing a penalty of \$1,000 fine on any common carrier landing merchandise of any kind in that town from any point on and after September 18.

On September 16 the steamer *Aransas*, arriving here, had some Chinese in bond going through to Hongkong. They were exposed absolutely to no infection, and a request on the Texas authorities to allow them to pass through the State was refused, though it was well known that this company is always compelled to send guards with Chinese to see that they do not escape into the United States; hence there was no possibility of their getting off the train in Texas.

One of the many brutal features of the quarantine restrictions was brought out about this time by a request made upon me by Mr. John Day, the chief clerk of the Railway Mail Service here, to have an empty car placed in a siding at the Louisiana State line for use of mail clerks running out of New Orleans. Although the Texas quarantine officers had ample accommodations for these clerks at their camp, I was informed they refused either to give or sell the clerks food or shelter, and until this empty car was furnished by us these clerks were forced to sleep in the woods by the inhumanity of the guards. Some of them went nineteen and twenty hours without food.

From the 16th to the 18th of September there was nothing remarkable to record, except a general tightening up of the restrictions at all points. On the afternoon of September 18 the city of Houston declined to allow any more passenger trains from Louisiana to enter its limits, and the night passenger trains over the line were run only to and from the Sabine River on that date. The next day, however, this was modified, provided we would agree to fumigate all passenger cars at Algiers immediately before departure. This was carried out promptly, and the trains resumed their runs.

On September 20 State Health Officer Swearingen, of Texas, issued instructions to us that he would not allow the mail cars to go directly into Texas, but that they must be switched off at the Sabine River and held there twenty-four hours for fumigation at his hands.

On the morning of September 22 we were advised by State Health Officer Swearingen that there was a suspicious case of fever at Beaumont, and the company would probably not be allowed to run any more trains in either direction through that place. Later in the day this threat was put into effect, and no more trains were allowed to pass through Beaumont in either direction. This not only compelled the entire abandonment of passenger and mail service between New Orleans and the West, but it also stopped immediately the passage of all New York freight from ships at Algiers. After the agreement made with the Texas authorities for the continued handling of this freight, it was an act of exceeding bad faith on their part to abrogate it on a moment's notice.

The result was one ship's cargo was tied up at Algiers and the large part of a previous ship's cargo was caught east of the Sabine River, necessitating its being returned to Algiers, unloaded, and subsequently returned to New York for forwarding by direct steamer via Galveston. The alleged reason for this sudden and unwarranted interference with all traffic was that there was a case of yellow fever at Beaumont. Whilst bowing to the arbitrary action of the Texas health authorities, their attention was called to the fact that these two cargoes were on hand, brought here under an arrangement made with them which the railroad company had more than complied with and naturally had the right to expect would not be abrogated on a moment's notice.

As the ostensible reason given by the Texas State health officer for their stopping the entire traffic of a large transcontinental railroad was that there was a case of yellow fever at Beaumont, a request was made on him for permission to send the two cargoes on hand into Texas by way of the Texas and Pacific to Dallas, thence down the Houston and Texas Central, leaving Beaumont several hundred miles to the south. Strange to say, however, such an entirely reasonable request was promptly refused.

As a last resort, the opinion of Dr. Carter, of the Marine-Hospital Service, was sought as to the chances of the cars containing these two cargoes carrying infection from Beaumont in merely passing through that place. Dr. Carter said there was no possible danger, but in order to make sure he would personally attend to the proper disinfection of the cars in any manner designated by the Texas health authorities and give a certificate with each and every car. This proposition was laid before the Texas health authorities and also refused.

Being unable to longer continue the handling of freight of any kind into Texas, the New York steamers due were held at the Passes and ordered to proceed to Galveston, and those in New York were ordered to Galveston direct.

Thus was the entire traffic of one of the principal transcontinental lines absolutely stopped, and a line which for years has handled some 75 per cent of the through traffic from New York,

Boston, and other Eastern seaboard points to California was compelled to abandon its trains, send its ships to ports without adequate facilities to handle its business, close down its shops, and allow the grass to grow upon its tracks, all because a 12-year old boy at Beaumont was sick and the health officer of the great State of Texas thought he had a case suspicious of yellow fever.

The arbitrary action of the Texas authorities was quickly followed by similar action on the part of Calcasieu Parish and other western Louisiana points.

Meanwhile the condition of affairs along the line had become so burdensome and objectionable to the more conservative people that a conference between the health authorities of the Louisiana towns was suggested. Dr. Carter, of the Marine-Hospital Service, Dr. Guiteras, the Government yellow-fever expert, and Dr. Olliphant, president of the Louisiana Board of Health, were invited to attend, as was also Dr. Swearingen, of the Texas board. A special train was furnished by this company, which left Algiers on the morning of September 29, picking up the doctors at the different points on the line. This train on reaching Rayne, in the parish of Acadia, was stopped by an armed mob and prevented from proceeding further, notwithstanding the fact that authority was given for it to pass through the day before the outrage occurred.

These events were followed in a few days by the appearance of fever (pronounced later by Dr. Guiteras to be yellow fever) at Galveston and also at Houston, and at once there was another avalanche of quarantine restrictions, not only in Louisiana, but also over all Texas. The health authorities of these cities, however, in a short while passed a resolution that no yellow fever existed, and Texas quarantines against them were generally raised. Not so with Louisiana towns, however. Lake Charles, with two outlets to the North still open, maintained her embargo against the Southern Pacific, and with other points declined to allow trains to pass in either direction.

A merchant of Crowley, La., had a carload of rice sacks from some Northern point shipped to Lake Charles. The Southern Pacific was asked as a favor (as it could run no trains) to haul the car with switch engine to Crowley. This they agreed to do, but Calcasieu and Lake Charles authorities would not permit it, though they did allow this same car to be hauled by wagon by a resident of Lake Charles to the Mermentau River, at a cost of \$140—considerably more than it cost to bring it hundreds of miles to Lake Charles.

With the assistance of the fumigation plans adopted by the United States Marine-Hospital Service and through the efficient cooperation of Dr. Carter and his assistants, this company was enabled through all these troublous times, to run a mixed train between New Orleans and St. Martinsville and handle the mails and many classes of freights, after fumigation.

From St. Martinsville to Alexandria and the Sabine River, however, traffic of all kinds was practically abandoned. This condition of affairs continued until an accumulation of freight from California for New Orleans at Houston on October 20 induced the railroad officials to apply to Texas health authorities for permission to bring the freight east to destination.

This was consented to with the proviso that no loaded cars of any description could move west, but the railroad would be allowed to move empty cars west if they would stop them at Sabine River and fumigate to the satisfaction of the Texas authorities. This was agreed to by the railroad, and whilst the authorities of Calcasieu Parish were not unwilling to this arrangement, some of the citizens of Lake Charles called a mass meeting, which declared that that town must be the eastern terminus of the Southern Pacific Company, and to make the declaration more emphatic the same night a trestle bridge just east of there was burned, conveying the hint of further destruction of property unless their demands were complied with.

On October 27 the objections at Lake Charles were removed and permission given to handle loaded cars east and empties west after fumigation. On October 30 they again objected, and this state of affairs continued until November 10, when the railroad was permitted to move a few cars east bound. On November 12 Houston raised its quarantine unconditionally, and on November 15 the State of Texas took similar action; and it was not until about this time that the Lake Charles authorities, realizing that they could no longer maintain their absurd commercial quarantine restrictions, amended them to some extent, and a limited amount of traffic was resumed.

It was not until November 25, however, that all through freight and passenger traffic was resumed, and several weeks afterwards before restrictions covering local freight to Louisiana points were entirely abrogated.

The business of the Southern Pacific Company was thus interrupted from September 7, and a great part of the time entirely stopped in portions of Texas and Louisiana, until November 25, a period of eighty days, during which time the company actually lost the sum of \$1,118,112.61.

In addition to this actual loss, as compared with the same

period last year, up to September 15, the company's traffic had shown a very gratifying increase, and the outlook for a further increase was bright. The loss from the prospective increase, as well as the enormous increase in the expense of handling freight via Galveston, due to the inadequate facilities and high charges of that port, made the real loss not less than \$1,500,000, besides having the bulk of its through business to and from California and other Western points diverted to its Northern competitors, who were not affected by quarantine restrictions. Most of this traffic it will take years to regain, and some of it has been lost forever.

There is not the shadow of a doubt that the quarantine restrictions of many towns and cities during the prevalence of this fever were more of a commercial than a health measure. I have made careful inquiry at the principal points on this company's line and I am reliably informed that the necessities of life were advanced to consumers from 10 to 50 per cent. To cite one instance of many: A merchant at Crowley says he paid 8 cents per can for baking powder at wholesale at Lake Charles that he sold himself at retail before quarantine at 5 cents per can; sugar advanced 25 per cent at the same point. These advances were general from St. Martinsville to Cheneyville and Lake Charles.

In this lengthy letter I have given you a record of the principal events as they occurred from day to day and such information as it seems to me will be of service.

These facts are given for your own use, as you can understand we can not afford to publicly criticise the action of the people in a matter of this kind, and we really have no fault to find with local quarantine restrictions imposed to protect the health of the people, but restrictions imposed for commercial purposes, and those which prevent the handling of through traffic, are unwarranted acts of tyranny which there should be some power to prevent.

Wishing you success with your admirable measure, I remain,
Yours, very truly,

T. FAY, *Manager's Assistant.*

Hon. DON. CAFFERY,
Washington, D. C.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 21, 1897.

MY DEAR SIR: In writing you on quarantine matters on the 18th instant, I failed to give you the facts about the effect the quarantine restrictions had on steamship business to Florida ports, which ports, while practically open to Habana at all times, were closed to traffic by steamers from New Orleans during the prevalence of the yellow fever here. One of the strongest reasons for placing quarantine regulations under the control of the National Government is illustrated by the action of the health authorities of Florida, who permit the free entrance of steamers from Habana throughout the year.

The distance from Habana to Key West is only about 90 miles and is easily made by fast steamers in six or seven hours. After landing passengers and freight at Key West they proceed to Port Tampa, which is reached in twenty-four hours after leaving Habana. The ships in this trade belong to the Plant Line, carry a large number of passengers, and in connection with the rail lines in southern Florida form the quickest route between New York and other Eastern points and Habana. On arrival at Port Tampa passengers take the trains at once and are soon distributed throughout the country, some coming to New Orleans and other points along the Gulf. You can understand how extremely difficult it would be to trace such passengers after they leave Port Tampa or determine whether or not during the summer months they do not communicate yellow fever to those with whom they happen to come in contact on trains or after they reach their destination.

These steamers are allowed to maintain this open intercourse with such a constantly infected port as Habana on the ground that they enter that port in the morning and leave again before sundown, and that the crews are not allowed to go ashore, yet it is a known fact that captains and pursers, both of whom have necessary business to attend to on shore, invariably land, and the ship whilst at anchor is receiving and unloading freight and supplies, with boatmen and laborers coming and going between it and the shore. It is claimed passengers are only allowed on board after an examination is made as to their health, previous residence, etc., by a physician, but it can be appreciated how extremely unreliable such an examination is when in many cases the physician can only accept the mere statement of passengers in the premises.

In connection with this subject I inclose you a clipping from the Times-Democrat of yesterday which may be of interest. There is no way to prevent such methods as outlined in the report in the Times, except by placing the entire control of quarantine matters under the United States Government, as such authority would not maintain the present efficient quarantine in the Mississippi River and at the same time allow the notoriously inefficient quarantines at Florida and the other Gulf ports. There are many persons in this section who attribute the origin of the yellow fever at Ocean Springs during the past summer to passen-

gers who came to that point from Habana to Tampa by ship and thence by rail.

Nearly every trip these steamers had aboard refugees from the Island of Cuba, who scattered all over the South, many coming to New Orleans, Mobile, and the Lake Shore points. The quarantine at Mobile has also been notoriously lax, that port having been so anxious to encourage the fruit trade from Central America that they have allowed steamships to arrive and unload without any detention; yet it is well known that there had been more or less fever at many of the Central American ports during the past summer.

As long as quarantine regulations are under the control of the local and State authorities there will never be any certainty of this section of the country escaping the importation of yellow fever. What is needed, in the first place, is a quarantine which will prevent the importation of the fever, and, in the second place, to have such restrictions uniformly and impartially enforced at all ports, especially south of Cape Hatteras, as north of that point the fever, though occasionally imported, has not spread for many years. There is no other country in the world where such a condition of affairs as existed in our section during the months of September, October, and November would have been possible.

Every State, county, parish, and town had its own ideas of quarantine, and in most cases they seemed to work on a different basis. In some instances, where the duly constituted authorities imposed reasonable restrictions, their orders were nullified by action of mobs. No assistance was given by either the State or General Governments toward an amelioration of the condition of affairs, and even the United States mail was at the mercy of petty local authorities, who in many cases refused it passage for months.

Had such a law as you propose been in effect, the condition of affairs would have been entirely different. In the first place, the fever would never have been imported, and if it had found lodgment here, no such ruin to commercial interests as occurred would have been possible. Whilst local communities could have taken the necessary action to protect the health of their people, they would not have had the power to prevent the passage of through trains which do not stop, and through freights, mail, and express, as well as passengers, would have been handled with entire safety.

The railroads could have arranged to change their crews at isolated and properly guarded points and put on other crews who had not been exposed to infection, thus doing away with every possible danger of spreading the disease and throwing around the handling of their through business all necessary safeguards to protect the health of the communities through which they pass.

Yours, truly,

T. FAY.

Hon. DON. CAFFERY,
Washington, D. C.

[Queen and Crescent Route. New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company; Alabama and Vicksburg Railway Company; Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad Company. C. C. Harvey, president and general manager.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., December 23, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I have received from the Southern Pacific Company copy of your letter of the 10th instant addressed to Mr. Owen, and with reference thereto I beg to say that traffic arrangements on these lines were most seriously interrupted by yellow fever quarantine, and nearly every town and corporation issued different regulations, often in conflict with the regulations issued by the State authorities, which complicated matters very seriously.

Many of these regulations were, no doubt, issued for the sole purpose of keeping out yellow fever, although unnecessarily stringent according to the views of experts, but there can be no doubt, I think, that several towns quarantined against other towns in the hope of securing business.

On the line of the New Orleans and Northeastern road we managed to keep freight trains running and handled certain classes of business, but we had to discontinue running local trains, as for many weeks no passengers were allowed to go from one town to another along the line, and only a few trains were therefore run to accommodate through business.

To do this we had to run a local service between New Orleans and Slidell (28 miles), where there was a quarantine station. Passengers there changed into another train, with a separate crew, and were taken 3 miles out of Meridian to another camp, and, after examination, the trains were allowed to go north through Meridian, no passengers or any members of the train crews being allowed to alight at Meridian.

On the Alabama and Vicksburg and Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific roads the passenger and freight trains were annulled for many days, the people along those lines positively declining to allow any train service, and near Jackson a trestle was burned and track torn up by people from Jackson, owing to a misunderstanding between the State authorities and the superintendent as to the regulations under which the trains could be run. The

regulations issued by the authorities covered an excessive rate of speed through the town and across other railroad tracks to which it would have been dangerous for the company to conform.

The loss on traffic from the 15th of September to the 31st of October, 1897, entirely owing to quarantine restrictions, amounted to \$128,500, being a falling off of 35 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. There was also a continued loss in passenger business during November, but the freight traffic held up.

It seems to me very necessary that there should be uniformity in the quarantine restrictions and that these regulations should be prepared by persons having knowledge of how yellow fever is spread, and that local authorities should not have the power to stop through railroad traffic, and their regulations in local matters should, I think, be confined within the lines prepared by higher authorities.

If you would like further details, I shall be pleased to furnish you with the same.

Yours, truly,

C. C. HARVEY,
President and General Manager.

Hon. DON. CAFFERY,
Washington, D. C.

[Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, New Orleans and Mobile Division.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 17, 1898.

DEAR SIR: A copy of your letter of December 10 has been handed me by Superintendent Owen, of the Southern Pacific Railroad. I have been prevented by pressure of affairs from writing you earlier.

I would say that while this line suffered greatly by the epidemic, we did not experience the difficulties in dealing with the quarantine regulations as did some of the other lines. The territory through which my division runs was for the most part "infected;" hence our people were the "quarantined" rather than "quarantiners." However, there were quarantine regulations enough everywhere along the line.

In some instances quarantine was apparently maintained to conceal the fact that there was fever in the places. Many of the circumstances were equally as eccentric. There are in Mississippi three different bodies in each county with the power to establish quarantines, without counting the "shotgun" element. For the want of uniformity it was impossible almost to keep track of the regulations. The officials themselves, in some instances, were ignorant of their relations to each other. I know of an instance of a body forgetting its own orders. We got permission from all the proper authorities to forward a carload of grain (or fertilizer) originating in the North to a small station in Mississippi, but on arrival one or two people in the vicinity prevented its delivery to the owner.

The Harrison County (Miss.) quarantine guards prevented for a time small vessels from passing through the Bay St. Louis drawbridge, which were loaded in Mississippi Sound and destined to the town of Bay St. Louis, which, as you know, is situated on the south shore of the bay. The drawbridge is toward the north shore of the bay of St. Louis, and said to be within Harrison County. These vessels were not working contrary to any quarantine regulations, and, I believe, were operating at the request of the town authorities of Bay St. Louis to afford employment to the people, who would otherwise be dependent upon public charity.

I mention these cases as examples. I would mention another peculiarity of the quarantine. Places maintained strict quarantine after they had become "infected" themselves. The cities of New Orleans and Mobile did so. The explanation was that these cities were spending large sums of money in isolating the foci of infection, hence the necessity to keep out new foci. But the failure of the physicians to report cases destroyed any chance to stamp out the disease by such efforts.

It seems to be an acknowledged fact that only a small proportion of the cases were reported. Still, it may be proper to isolate only one focus, if no more, in the midst of an epidemic. No telling how much spread might take place from the one focus. It may therefore have been right for an infected place to maintain quarantine against another, but it looks unreasonable.

Respectfully,

C. MARSHALL, *Superintendent.*

Hon. DON. CAFFERY,
United States Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

[Illinois Central Railroad Company.]

CHICAGO, December 31, 1897.

DEAR SIR: Referring to your letter of 10th instant, addressed to Mr. Owen, superintendent of the Southern Pacific Company at New Orleans, advising that you have introduced a bill in the United States Senate providing for national quarantine over interstate commerce and travel, and asking for information which will aid you in establishing the utility of such a law.

In reply to your first inquiry as to how long trains of our road were stopped during the late epidemic, I beg to advise that through passenger-train service on the Illinois Central Railroad, between New Orleans and Chicago and New Orleans and Louisville, was not interrupted at any time, but we were compelled to take off a number of our local passenger trains on account of the rigid and varying quarantine regulations, which effectually prevented local travel.

On both the Illinois Central and the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railroad as well through freight-train service between New Orleans and points in the North was not seriously impeded, but the local freight service in Louisiana and Mississippi was greatly hampered through quarantine regulations which prevented the handling of many classes of freight from districts alleged to be infected.

In reply to your second question, I will state that the period of greater or less interference with traffic by quarantine regulations may be set at sixty days from, say, September 6 to the early part of November.

In reply to your third inquiry, will state that quarantine regulations were made by municipal, county, and State authorities.

In reply to your fourth inquiry, will state that we have made no estimate as to the loss sustained by either the Illinois Central or the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley companies.

The Constitution of the United States gives to Congress power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;" that is to say, all commerce, foreign and domestic.

It would be no stretch of this power to have the Federal Government control quarantine at all interior points, as well as at the seaboard, and obviously a uniform and efficient quarantine should be adopted, which, owing to diversity of local interests, sectional jealousies, and other causes, can not be maintained except under Federal authority, as is abundantly shown by the experience in this and in other previous visitations of yellow fever and other forms of epidemic diseases.

The matter should be considered from a national standpoint, and in the interest of every State and every one of our seventy-odd million citizens. The question should not be looked at from a Southern point of view alone, as there are other contagious diseases of greater virulence than yellow fever which may come in through our other boundaries on the North Atlantic seaboard, on the Great Lakes, or from Canada, or Mexico.

We have a certain safeguard against yellow fever—that it is not indigenous anywhere in the United States—while other diseases, like typhoid, typhus, diphtheria, etc., do originate within our borders.

It seems to me, therefore, that the Federal Government should take the whole question of quarantine, as affecting commerce, into its control and enact and enforce laws which, while adequately protecting the public health, shall admit of commerce being carried on without subjecting it, as heretofore, to purely local and in many cases utterly inefficient and unnecessary restrictions.

Yours, truly,

J. T. HARAHAN,
Second Vice-President.

Hon. DON. CAFFERY,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX F.

Maritime quarantine unquestionably can prevent the introduction of infectious disease. It is not necessary to quote authority for this—certainly not in America, where it is universally held and all quarantine practice based on it.

The aim is to allow no infected vessel or person to come to entry. It is in two parts:

1. Measures to prevent infection of the vessel in the foreign port, or there cleanse it, so that it comes clean to our quarantine stations.

2. Measures of disinfection and quarantine at our quarantine stations of such vessels as report there infected.

The first is only possible to the United States, and is especially advocated by American sanitarians—Billings and Holt, of Louisiana; Bell, of New York; Woods and Ranch, of Illinois, and others—the resolutions of the Montgomery conference of 1889 and the Mobile conference of 1897 (see below), at both of which conferences the resolutions were carried unanimously.

A resolution looking toward the sanitary inspection and sanitation of foreign ports that menace us most and to the establishment of a system of international quarantine.

Resolved, First. That the Congress of the United States be requested to authorize the President to take such steps, by treaty or otherwise, as may aid in inducing the respective governments of the intertropical American ports to secure proper and adequate sanitation, together with the adoption by them of such restrictive measures as may be necessary to render such ports in good sanitary condition and to prevent the introduction of yellow fever.

Second. To provide for the maintenance of a medical force of this country in each such port to give warning of the existence of yellow fever therein,

with adequate power for the most efficient possible prevention of the communication of the disease therefrom; and that Congress be memorialized to make such appropriation as may be necessary to maintain a proper medical-inspection service in intertropical American ports of sufficient importance to warrant such appointment.

Third. That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to make a suitable appropriation and provide for the early calling of a conference of port sanitary authorities to deal with the subject of international quarantine and preventive sanitary regulations.

Respectfully submitted by—

JOHN B. HAMILTON,
S. R. OLLIPHANT,
H. R. CARTER,
R. P. DANIEL,
P. J. HAMILTON,

Committee.

The efficiency of this foreign work is well shown by the small number (2) of infected vessels arriving at United States quarantine stations during the cholera epidemic of 1893, the most widely spread epidemic ever known, and the only widespread European epidemic which did not spread to the United States. During this year officers of the United States were stationed in foreign ports and carried out measures of disinfection and quarantine to prevent the infection of these vessels. Commerce this year with cholera-infected ports was not interrupted.

That maritime quarantine at stations in the United States can prevent the introduction of disease is shown by the history of the Southern cities, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans, which, since the institution of proper quarantine about a score of years ago, have escaped visitations of yellow fever for from nineteen to twenty-one years, prior to which time it was common in all and of almost yearly occurrence in the first and last. Every sanitarian in the South, except Dr. le Hardy, of Savannah, relies absolutely on the efficiency of maritime quarantine to prevent the introduction of yellow fever.

That proper sanitary measures can, in general, prevent an epidemic of yellow fever if the earlier cases be discovered is also the belief of all or nearly all sanitarians.

Jerome Cochran, of Alabama, a sanitarian of highest authority on yellow fever, submitted to the Montgomery conference the proposition: "When a few cases of yellow fever occur in a community * * * it is generally possible by the employment of proper sanitary measures to prevent the development of an epidemic," which proposition was, after full discussion, adopted by the conference, which contained almost every sanitarian in the United States having practical knowledge of yellow fever.

The experience this year at Franklin, La., as well as at Baton Rouge, La., and at Perkinston, Cayuga, and Clinton, Miss., shows the truth of this most beautifully (especially if it be compared with towns where no such means were taken). The fever in all these towns was suppressed by the means taken. In Edwards, while not suppressed, it was absolutely confined to the cordon. No fever spread out of the "infected district" during the Brunswick epidemic. During this epidemic commerce through Jessup, in the infected district, was carried on without let or hindrance, and that with Brunswick with little interference, in both cases without conveying infection.

Porter, of Florida, may be quoted as inculcating the safety of commerce from a place infected with yellow fever, carried on under proper supervision, as may the late Jerome Cochran and the no less eminent Dr. Thornton, of Memphis, and this principle was agreed to in practice in 1897 by the State boards of Mississippi and Tennessee. In fact, not a few sanitarians hold—among whom I may again quote Cochran and Thornton—that commerce under careful regulation is safer than regulations of absolute nonintercourse, if the latter are to be kept up for any length of time, as it has been found well-nigh impossible to prevent some smuggling in of persons or things if no legitimate means of communication is allowed, and the danger from even a very small amount of unregulated communication is greater than much carried on under sanitary supervision.

The experience of 1897 is in point. Alabama towns almost universally had a quarantine of nonintercourse with infected points, and yellow fever was reported in nine of them (not counting Mobile). In Louisiana the towns east of Arcadia Parish, with few exceptions, allowed commerce with New Orleans, and in only two—and one of these Baton Rouge, a nonintercourse town—did fever develop. Nor did any fever develop in any of the Mississippi towns, which allowed commerce (under United States supervision) with New Orleans.

During the Brunswick fever the pratique of the United States for persons and commerce was taken without the slightest friction by Savannah, Macon, Augusta, and all other towns in Georgia, and by the State boards of Florida and South Carolina.

APPENDIX G.

ANSWER TO OBJECTION TO MANDATORY PRATIQUE.

The provision of the proposed act, by which a vessel, after proper disinfection at a United States quarantine station, is pronounced free to enter port, "shall be admitted to entry" on the certificate

of the United States quarantine officer—to which Mr. MALLORY so objects—has already been in force for five years, being provided for in the act of February 15, 1893, section 6.

In the preamble of the United States Quarantine Regulations now in force, however, we find the following (page 9, paragraph 7):

Vessels having been treated at national quarantine stations that are located a considerable distance from the ports of entry of said vessels may be inspected by the local quarantine officer, and if for any sanitary reason it is considered inadvisable to admit the vessel, he should report the facts immediately to the Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service, detaining the vessel pending his action.

This shows that there is no disposition to object on the part of the United States quarantine authorities to the inspection of their work by local quarantine officers. It is rather invited.

This provision of the act of 1893—the "mandatory pratique" of maritime quarantine—has been operative five years, and this second inspection has been made under this paragraph of regulations by local quarantine officers during the whole of that time, and there has no single case occurred in which there has been any complaint by local quarantine officers of its action.

This mandatory pratique, however, was not without its use. At not a few ports in the South—the Gulf especially—quarantine was sometimes administered for other than sanitary reasons—for the fees of ballast and disinfection, from jealousy between stations, etc.—and this power was needed to prevent this unnecessary quarantine of clean ships, and needed for that purpose alone. The history of its operation for five years, and the paragraph of the United States Quarantine Regulations quoted, shows that it has never been used, or intended to be used, to force a vessel on a quarantine officer objecting to its entry in good faith.

Nor is quarantine for commercial purposes a rarity on land. This disinfection of clean vessels was mainly at the smaller ports. Vessels from South Africa—Cape Town, Port Algora, and Port Elizabeth—were habitually quarantined for yellow fever at Pascagoula. At these ports there has never been a case of yellow fever. For instance the bark *Castilla*, disinfected at Chandeleur in 1890 by steam and every modern appliance, was quarantined at Round Island, Miss., and some sulphur burned in pots in her hold, and the disinfection fee collected; the quarantine officer at Round Island stating in a letter that he regarded the process as "unnecessary and inefficacious," but he was directed to do it.

Other cases have occurred at the same quarantine and similar ones at Apalachicola, and in the same line was the compulsory removal of disinfected rock ballast at the Pensacola quarantine, for which fees were charged, now discontinued by the Florida State board. At this time the same vessels were allowed entry into the larger ports—New Orleans, Mobile, Tampa, Savannah, and Charleston—without quarantine.

APPENDIX H.

Letter from Dr. White, in charge of immigration bureau, Ellis Island, N. Y.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1898.

DEAR DOCTOR: Referring to my conversation with you last night, and to the fact that Senators CAFFERY and FRYE both seemed interested in the matter, I submit the following statement of facts.

The Marine-Hospital Service assumed control of Brunswick (Ga.) quarantine in the summer of 1893, and of the epidemic of yellow fever already implanted there prior to that time.

So well was the service work done in both sea and land quarantine that all Georgia cities and towns accepted the pratique of both classes, business went on with a minimum of hindrance, and not one solitary hint ever emanated from any person that any infection was carried to any place outside our lines. Savannah, the most prominent commercial seaport of the Southeast, was so well pleased as to request, on or about July 1, 1894, after one year's observation of the work, that we should take over and assume full charge of her local quarantine. You are in position to supply the proof of this offer.

None of the local quarantines in Georgia or South Carolina dare handle infected ships, but send every one of such to the national station at Sapelo Sound, thus contradicting any statement that they do not rely upon the Marine-Hospital Service, and, indeed, with rare exceptions, this applies to the whole Southern coast. Nearly all of them send vessels to national quarantines, and maintain only what are properly inspection stations.

Before the mandatory law of 1893 many of these local stations, as Surgeon Carter has told you, made pretense of disinfection and collected fees therefor after vessels were released by our stations and needed no further treatment. This was done in Savannah in 1886, and only stopped by my threatening the health officer of

Savannah with a recommendation for discontinuance of our ignored station. The health officer's back-down then showed conclusively whose work was trusted, even at that early date.

Very respectfully,

J. H. WHITE.

Dr. WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General, M. H. S.

APPENDIX I.

Correspondence touching transfer of Savannah Quarantine Station to Marine-Hospital Service.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
June 29, 1894.

SIR: I am directed by Mayor McDonough to say that, by resolution of city council, a committee will wait on you, at your convenience, to arrange for the transfer of the quarantine service of this city to the National Government.

He desires me to say that it is not a question of selling our plant, but to ascertain from you the policy of the service, etc.

This committee will report back to city council, who will then take action in the matter. The committee will be in Washington on Friday, July 6, if in answer to this letter you express a desire to confer with them on that date.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER, Health Officer.

Surg. Gen. WALTER WYMAN,
United States Marine-Hospital Service,
Washington, D. C.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
July 27, 1894.

DEAR DOCTOR: Things are getting very interesting in this city on the quarantine question. The Morning News and Evening Dispatch have favored national control, while the Press has fought it persistently in its local and editorial columns. Ex-Senator Norwood and Dr. Le Hardy have come out in the latter paper denouncing the movement, hinting at centralization of power, etc. Finding that this maudlin statement was having some effect, I went to-day to Mayor McDonough and advised that he send the committee to Washington within the next few days.

He has advised me if you will be ready to meet the committee on Monday, July 2. I would earnestly urge that you act quickly. I will be in the party which leaves here on Sunday, if I receive a favorable answer. Let me know by wire as soon as you get this, which will be Friday morning at the latest. I have assured them that your service will take charge of our quarantine.

The city authorities have a great deal of confidence in Joe White, and I would suggest that you have him in Washington with the committee. I would again say that delay in this matter is dangerous.

Yours, truly,

W. F. BRUNNER.

SAVANNAH, GA., June 21, 1894.

DEAR DOCTOR: City council acted on the quarantine matter yesterday to the extent of passing a resolution appointing committee of three "to confer with the proper Government authorities in regard to having the National Government take charge of Savannah's quarantine station through the Marine-Hospital Service."

Vote stood 8 to 2 in favor of. If the Government will give the city anything like a fair sum, the matter is settled.

Dr. Graham, who you know is engaged by the city at a salary of \$2,000 per annum, and I feel a moral obligation to request of you, should the change be made, that you keep him in charge until January 1. You have met him; Carter, Murray, and White know of his work, and I feel that I am not asking too much when I ask this.

With sincere regards, yours,

W. F. BRUNNER.

CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.,
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
Thursday, June 21, 1894.

DEAR DOCTOR: Mr. McGee, chairman of our maritime sanitation committee, and I desire to have a conference with you as to quarantine matters on next Tuesday, June 26, in Washington.

Will you please telegraph, on the receipt of this note, if it will suit you for us to meet you on that day.

Respectfully,

H. B. HORLBECK, Secretary.

Dr. WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service,

CITY OF SAVANNAH, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
June 27, 1894.

SIR: I am requested by Mayor McDonough to state that a committee from city council of this city wishes to confer with you in reference to turning over to your service the control of our maritime quarantine station.

If agreeable, the committee will reach Washington on Monday morning, July 2.

I would ask that you kindly wire me your answer as soon as you receive this communication, in order that the members of the committee can arrange for the trip.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER, Health Officer.

Surg. Gen. WALTER WYMAN,
United States Marine Hospital Service,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, it is unfortunate that the distinguished Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] who has charge of this bill has been ill for some time and is ill at present. I have reason to believe, certainly to hope, that he may be able to be in the Senate to-morrow. As a member of the committee reporting the bill I have intended to express some views concerning it in its favor, but other matters have so crowded upon my attention that I am not quite ready to proceed. I would like to take the floor at this time with the understanding that I shall be permitted to-morrow, when the bill is again before the Senate, to occupy a little time in the advocacy of the measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHANDLER in the chair). The pending question is the amendment proposed by the senior Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] to the amendment reported by the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

Mr. GALLINGER. So I understand. As several Senators have expressed a desire to have an executive session, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. CARTER. I ask the Senator from New Hampshire to withdraw that motion a few moments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. GALLINGER. With pleasure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion of the Senator from New Hampshire to proceed to the consideration of executive business is withdrawn.

GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA.

Mr. CARTER. I ask the Senate to resume the consideration of the Alaska bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3729) making further provision for a civil government for Alaska.

Mr. CARTER. Owing to the constitutional question raised in the course of the consideration of the amendment presented by the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS] and the fact that that proposition should receive very careful consideration to avoid a hasty disposition of a matter of such supreme importance, the Senator from California consents to the withdrawal of his amendment, providing the Senator from New Hampshire will withdraw the motion to recommit, which will remove all objection to the passage of the bill, it having been disposed of completely except as to this amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. I shall be pleased to do so.

Mr. PERKINS. I withdraw my amendment for the reason that there are many measures and thoughts of the pending bill that are of most vital importance to the people of Alaska, who are in a great degree without laws governing that District. I believe the amendment I have offered is in the interest of good government and good morals and in the interest of temperance, yet the constitutional question having arisen, I do not feel that it is proper for me to place the bill in jeopardy by pressing the amendment. Therefore I ask unanimous consent to withdraw it.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am very much gratified that the Senator from California has taken this action. In view of that fact I will cheerfully withdraw my motion to recommit and will also temporarily withhold my motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business, that the Alaska bill may be disposed of, if it can be done within a reasonable time.

Mr. CARTER. There is no further amendment to be offered by the committee, and all the committee amendments have been passed upon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If no further amendment be proposed, the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills:

A bill (S. 1320) granting a pension to Sophia J. Chilcott;
A bill (S. 1462) granting an increase of pension to Enoch G. Adams;

A bill (S. 1521) granting a pension to Sarah M. Spyker; and
A bill (S. 1837) granting a pension to Sarah E. Cotton.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills with amendments; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (S. 73) granting a pension to William L. Grigsby, of Belvidere, in the county of Thayer, Nebr.;

A bill (S. 178) granting a pension to Susan A. Paddock;

A bill (S. 431) granting a pension to Ann M. Madden;

A bill (S. 439) granting a pension to Mrs. Hannah Letcher Stevenson, widow of the late Brig. Gen. John D. Stevenson;

A bill (S. 655) granting a pension to Harriet R. Matlack;

A bill (S. 1181) to increase the pension of Anna E. Botsford, widow of Eli W. Botsford, late major of the Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers;

A bill (S. 1825) granting an increase of pension to Robert P. Wild;

A bill (S. 2299) granting a pension to Caroline A. Slocum; and

A bill (S. 3178) granting a pension to Olevia S. Washburn.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 93) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah F. Force;

A bill (H. R. 378) granting a pension to Lowell H. Hopkinson;

A bill (H. R. 711) granting a pension to Anna M. Tate;

A bill (H. R. 864) granting a pension to Maria E. Hess, widow of Florian Hess;

A bill (H. R. 983) to grant an increase of pension to Nathaniel Haughton;

A bill (H. R. 1181) granting an increase of pension to Carrie F. Bissell, of Pueblo, Colo.;

A bill (H. R. 1825) to increase the pension of David Parker;

A bill (H. R. 1855) granting an increase of pension to David C. Waring;

A bill (H. R. 1897) granting a pension to Mrs. Susan A. Huber, of Louisville, Ky.;

A bill (H. R. 2113) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Ord Mason;

A bill (H. R. 2119) to grant a pension to Miss Sallie Work;

A bill (H. R. 2123) increasing the pension of William P. Haskell;

A bill (H. R. 2203) granting a pension to George G. Vogel;

A bill (H. R. 2253) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Montieith;

A bill (H. R. 2669) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Tucker;

A bill (H. R. 2762) granting a pension to Mary C. Case;

A bill (H. R. 3025) increasing the pension of William S. Demott;

A bill (H. R. 3185) granting a pension to Lovezila L. Patterson;

A bill (H. R. 3663) granting a pension to George Barnes;

A bill (H. R. 3953) granting an increase of pension to Calvin P. Lynn;

A bill (H. R. 4143) granting a pension to Elizabeth Holt;

A bill (H. R. 4449) granting an increase of pension to Charles Beckwith;

A bill (H. R. 4469) increasing the pension of Katherine L. Cushing, widow of William B. Cushing, late commander in United States Navy;

A bill (H. R. 4611) granting an increase of pension to Marcia C. Barnes;

A bill (H. R. 4650) for the relief of John Welty, of Portsmouth, Ohio;

A bill (H. R. 4979) granting a pension to Charles A. Foster;

A bill (H. R. 5105) granting a pension to Margaret H. Townsend;

A bill (H. R. 5245) granting a pension to Florence N. Waldron;

A bill (H. R. 5775) granting a pension to Lewis K. Whitmore, a locomotive engineer in the military service and employ of the United States during the late civil war;

A bill (H. R. 5809) granting a pension to Charles E. Taylor;

A bill (H. R. 6098) to correct the military record of N. Ward Cady, late major, Second Mounted Rifles, New York Volunteers, and to grant him an honorable discharge;

A bill (H. R. 6680) granting a pension to Mrs. Janet Wemple;

A bill (H. R. 6793) granting an increase of pension to James F. McKinley;

A bill (H. R. 6928) granting a pension to Eva Seeley;

A bill (H. R. 6988) for the relief of Emory T. Hipple;

A bill (H. R. 7501) granting a pension to Daniel J. Melvin;

A bill (H. R. 7523) granting an increase of pension to Mary Speier;

A bill (H. R. 7628) granting a pension to Catherine Wiltse;

A bill (H. R. 7783) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Rogers;

A bill (H. R. 7793) to increase the pension of Susan Brownlow Boynton;

A bill (H. R. 7952) granting a pension to William C. Ryan;

A bill (H. R. 8197) for the relief of Mary B. Hulings;

A bill (H. R. 8515) to increase the pension of William H. Savage;

A bill (H. R. 8614) to correct the naval record of George W. Sherrard;

A bill (H. R. 8636) granting an increase of pension to John X. Griffith;

A bill (H. R. 8770) to repeal chapter 164, laws of 1871, approved March 3, 1871, being an act entitled "An act granting a pension to Hiram R. Rhea;"

A bill (H. R. 8819) granting a pension to Gemima Millsap; and

A bill (H. R. 8834) granting a pension to John B. Hays.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twenty-three minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 31, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 30, 1898.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

Judson W. Lyons, of Georgia, to be Register of the Treasury, in place of Blanche K. Bruce, deceased.

PENSION AGENT.

Leslie Combs, of Lexington, Ky., to be pension agent at Louisville, Ky., vice George M. Adams, term expired.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Mahlon M. Garland, of Pennsylvania, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, to succeed Albert J. Barr, whose term of office will expire by limitation April 24, 1898.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

James H. Baxter, of Del Norte, Colo., to be register of the land office at Del Norte, Colo., vice William C. Bowen, term expired.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Infantry arm.

First Lieut. Robert Campbell Van Vliet, Tenth Infantry, to be captain, March 8, 1898, vice Burbank, Tenth Infantry, deceased.

First Lieut. Eaton Albert Edwards, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be captain, March 10, 1898, vice Andrews, Twenty-fifth Infantry, appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, who resigns his line commission.

Second Lieut. Harry Alexander Smith, First Infantry, to be first lieutenant, March 5, 1898, vice Kalk, Fifth Infantry, deceased.

Second Lieut. Hollis Chenery Clark, Twenty-third Infantry, to be first lieutenant, March 8, 1898, vice Van Vliet, Tenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George Coolidge Saffarrans, Sixth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, March 10, 1898, vice Edwards, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted.

APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY.

Arthur Elwood Gregory, a citizen of New York, to be a civil engineer in the Navy.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Commander Edward H. Gheen, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 28th day of March, 1898, vice Commander Eugene D. F. Heald, deceased.

P. A. Paymaster James S. Phillips, to be a paymaster in the Navy, from the 15th day of March, 1898, vice Paymaster Charles W. Slamm, promoted.

Pay Inspector George A. Lyon, to be a pay director in the Navy, from the 15th day of March, 1898, vice Pay Director Luther G. Billings, retired.

Paymaster Charles W. Slamm, to be a pay inspector in the Navy, from the 15th day of March, 1898, vice Pay Inspector George A. Lyon, promoted.

John W. Morse, a citizen of Massachusetts, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, to fill a vacancy in the Pay Corps.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Artillery arm.

TO BE MAJORS.

Capt. James Brattle Burbank, Third Artillery, March 8, 1898, vice Ramsay, Fifth Artillery, promoted.

Capt. Samuel Myers Mills, Fifth Artillery, March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. John Patten Story, Fourth Artillery, March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. William Preston Vose, Second Artillery, March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. George Gordon Greenough, Fourth Artillery, March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Frank Carter Grugan, Second Artillery, March 8, 1898, to fill an original vacancy.

TO BE CAPTAINS.

First Lieut. Garland Nelson Whistler, Fifth Artillery, March 8, 1898, vice Dillenback, First Artillery, promoted.

Infantry arm.

Maj. George Whitefield Davis, Ninth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, March 25, 1898, vice Russell, Fourteenth Infantry, retired from active service.

Capt. William Henry Boyle, Twenty-first Infantry, to be major, March 25, 1898, vice Davis, Ninth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Solomon Eaton Sparrow, Twenty-first Infantry, to be captain, March 25, 1898, vice Boyle, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Lutz Wahl, Fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, March 25, 1898, vice Sparrow, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. William Langdon Buck, Thirteenth Infantry, to be captain, March 23, 1898, vice Bishop, Thirteenth Infantry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Palmer Eddy Pierce, Sixth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, March 23, 1898, vice Buck, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

CONSUL-GENERAL.

Campbell L. Maxwell, of Ohio, to be consul-general of the United States at Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, vice Archibald H. Grimke, resigned.

UNITED STATES CONSULS.

Charles C. Greene, of Rhode Island, now vice-consul there, to be consul of the United States at Antofagasta, Chile, to fill an original vacancy.

Louis Kaiser, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Mazatlan, Mexico, vice Arthur de Cima, resigned.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Arthur B. Enas, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Nantucket, in the State of Massachusetts, to succeed Joseph W. Clapp, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

Thomas C. Walker, of Virginia, to be collector of customs for the district of Tappahannock, in the State of Virginia, to succeed W. B. Robinson, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Aquilla J. Daugherty, of Illinois, to be collector of internal revenue for the Fifth district of Illinois, to succeed James W. Hunter, removed. This nomination is made to correct the name of Mr. Daugherty, who was nominated on the 23d instant as Aquila J. instead of Aquilla J.

Frank E. Kellogg, of Missouri, to be collector of internal revenue for the Sixth district of Missouri, to succeed Webster Withers, removed.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

William R. Dunbar, of Goldendale, Wash., to be register of the land office at Vancouver, Wash., vice Benjamin F. Shaw, resigned.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Columbus T. Tyler, of Seattle, Wash., to be receiver of public moneys at Seattle, Wash., vice John Y. Terry, term expired.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 30, 1898.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Aquilla J. Daugherty, of Illinois, to be collector of internal revenue for the Fifth district of Illinois.

INDIAN AGENT.

Charles R. A. Scobey, of Glendive, Mont., to be agent for the Indians of the Fort Peck Agency, in Montana.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Thomas Mosgrove, of Walla Walla, Wash., to be receiver of public moneys at Walla Walla, Wash.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

John B. West, of Moscow, Idaho, to be register of the land office at Lewiston, Idaho.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY—ARTILLERY ARM.

To be majors.

Capt. Charles Morris, Fifth Artillery.

Capt. Junius Wilson MacMurray, First Artillery.

Capt. John Wesley Dillenback, First Artillery.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Thomas Randolph Adams, Fifth Artillery.

First Lieut. John August Lundeen, Fourth Artillery.

First Lieut. Medorem Crawford, Second Artillery.

To be second lieutenants of artillery, with rank from June 11, 1897.

Second Lieut. Frederick Edgar Johnston, Eleventh Infantry.

Second Lieut. Earle D'Arcy Pearce, Third Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Arthur Stewart Conklin, Twentieth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Benjamin Martin Koehler, Fifteenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. James Francis Brady, Nineteenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Hugh La Fayette Applewhite, Twenty-second Infantry.

Additional Second Lieut. Roderick Leland Carmichael, Eleventh Infantry.

Additional Second Lieut. Harry Gore Bishop, Nineteenth Infantry.

Additional Second Lieut. Andrew Moses, Eleventh Infantry.

Additional Second Lieut. Fred Anderson Pearce, Sixteenth Infantry.

Additional Second Lieut. Thomas Quinn Ashburn, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Additional Second Lieut. Sam Frank Bottoms, Tenth Infantry.

Additional Second Lieut. Willard Douglas Newbill, Fifth Infantry.

Additional Second Lieut. Harold Edward Cloke, Third Infantry.

POSTMASTERS.

Daniel B. Dykins, to be postmaster at Muncy, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania.

Marcus K. Bishop, to be postmaster at Dunmore, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania.

Thomas J. Darling, to be postmaster at Temple, in the county of Bell and State of Texas.

S. J. Matthews, to be postmaster at Olyphant, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania.

George L. Holliday, to be postmaster at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania.

Addison Eppehimer, to be postmaster at Royersford, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania.

Thomas S. Kelly, to be postmaster at Moberly, in the county of Randolph and State of Missouri.

George F. Young, to be postmaster at Gettysburg, in the county of Adams and State of Pennsylvania.

R. N. Roberts, to be postmaster at Renovo, in the county of Clinton and State of Pennsylvania.

John L. Waite, to be postmaster at Burlington, in the county of Des Moines and State of Iowa.

L. F. Maple, to be postmaster at Chariton, in the county of Lucas and State of Iowa.

Maude McLean, to be postmaster at Breckenridge, in the county of Summit and State of Colorado.

Sherman H. Eagle, to be postmaster at Gallipolis, in the county of Gallia and State of Ohio.

Leonidas Conover, to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of Miami and State of Ohio.

Roderick L. Leland, to be postmaster at Clifton Springs, in the county of Ontario and State of New York.

Joseph M. Ickes, to be postmaster at Newark, in the county of Licking and State of Ohio.

Allan Graham, jr., to be postmaster at Ottawa, in the county of Putnam and State of Ohio.

Thomas L. Flattery, to be postmaster at Wooster, in the county of Wayne and State of Ohio.

C. E. Lewis, to be postmaster at Tyler, in the county of Smith and State of Texas.

Clem White, to be postmaster at Tecumseh, in the county of Pottawatomie, Okla.

John H. Oakley, to be postmaster at Ravenna, in the county of Portage and State of Ohio.

REJECTIONS.

Executive nominations rejected by the Senate March 30, 1898.

POSTMASTERS.

Ferdinand Havis, to be postmaster at Pine Bluff, in the county of Jefferson and State of Arkansas.

Thomas Hughes, to be postmaster at Tucson, in the county of Pima and Territory of Arizona.